

# THE YACHT RACE TODAY

First Contest Between the Columbia and the Shamrock II.

EVERYTHING IS AUSPICIOUS

Weather Forecaster Predicts Favorable Wind and Fair Weather--

Betting Odds 10 to 8.

Washington, Sept. 25.—Official Forecaster Frankfeld, of the weather bureau tonight made the following prediction of the weather for tomorrow's yacht races:

"We will have tomorrow off Sandy Hook, light to fresh north to north-east winds, and fair weather."

New York, Sept. 25.—Weather sharp and yachting experts unite in predicting that a breeze will blow tomorrow that will give the Shamrock and the Columbia a race that will be memorable in the long series of cup events. If weather conditions of today presage anything this prophecy will be fulfilled.

When Sir Thomas was told today that as a result of the official measurement of the yachts the Shamrock would have to allow the Columbia only 43 seconds in a 30-mile course he was much pleased.

Don't you think we have a splendid chance to win now?" he remarked. "We fully expected to have to allow more time, but of course, we are very well satisfied with the result. And again, I say, may the best boat win. If the Shamrock should lose, I can certainly say that I have done everything a man could do to put the yacht in perfect condition for the races and I am not at all sorry that she is nearly perfect as she is."

The crews of the racers worked busily today putting the finishing touches on the two yachts. Tonight the Shamrock and the Columbia lie within halting distance of each other swinging at their moorings to a good breeze, in which the Shamrock is favored.

The start, however, is in case of a north-easterly or south-easterly breeze will be either from a point near the Jersey shore some six miles southwest of the light ship or in an opposite direction near Long Island.

Spch. conditions prevailed six years ago in the first race of the Defender and Valkyrie. The wind being north-easterly, the start moved to a point near the Jersey shore off Seabright. This enabled the yachts to beat out to sea with the turning mark about five miles south of Long Beach on the Long Island side of the course.

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place more than a small part of this amount.

The final arrangements for the races are complete and the regatta committee having the matter in charge is confident that everything possible has been done to give each yacht a fair show.

As in the case of two years ago, the course will be patrolled by a fleet of revenue cutters in command of Captain Walker of the revenue marine service and the yachts will have an unobstructed course of at least a mile.

It will not be known until tomorrow what course the committee will order. The race is a 15-mile run to windward or leeward and return. Should the wind be from the northeast or from any direction between northeast and north and east-northeast, the regatta committee said that the point of starting the race would have to be changed, as there is not room for a 15-mile windward or leeward race with the start from Sandy Hook lightship. Fifteen miles northeast of the lightship would take the yachts up on the Long Island shore while 15 miles in the other direction would find the Jersey shore a barrier.

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## ALL THE NEWS

Pull today and tomorrow; variable winds. Silver, 58; lead dull at \$17.75 in New York but advanced slightly in London; copper featureless and nominally unchanged at \$16.30/7.

New York stocks weak under a rather drastic speculative liquidation; money on call steady, 2 1/2%.

Chicago grain dull and slightly lower.

### LOCAL

At an early hour this morning are destroyed the Ruxton terrace, east of the Ruxton hotel, in Manitou.

Republicans of Colorado City will hold an important meeting this evening.

Two small burglaries occurred yesterday morning, one at 141 E. 1st, the other at 111 E. 2nd.

Ostriches from the farm at Manitou, will spend the winter at N. O. France.

Ex-Lt. Krause has reported on the business of District Clerk Thomas.

Lizzie Gulim was found guilty of burglary.

L. C. Wahl has sold his bicycle business to W. L. Luens.

A big delegation went from this city to the state fair at Pueblo yesterday.

### STATE

By an agreement with the Alamo Water company the city of Victor obtained full title to a reservoir site with a capacity of 1,000,000 gallons of water.

Fire company Republicans convention will be held here this evening.

Fire at Cameron destroyed 1 Arcade saloon building and damaged postoffice building; total loss \$200.

Attorney General has secured a temporary writ prohibiting Judge Dixon from enforcing his recent writ preventing state officials from carrying out the provisions of the new revenue law; this objection was overruled.

Attorneys for the corporations have addressed a letter to the governor and attorney general stating their position relative to the revenue law.

### FOREIGN

Prince Chun, the Chinese envoy, will not return home by way of the United States, but will go to Europe and thence, October 1, will sail for China.

Twelve cases of the plague have occurred at Naples.

Two men, who have been captured since September 8, have been permanently banished from South Africa.

### GENERAL

Athletes of Yale and Harvard defeated representatives of Oxford and Cambridge in track and field events in New York yesterday.

Commanders of the auxiliary cruisers Harvard and Yale were the witnesses in the Schley court yesterday.

Favorable reports continue to come from Mrs. McKim's recovery.

Declaration of steadily regarding her recovery. Dr. Rixey said last evening that she remains in practically the same condition.

Condition of Kirk B. Armour, the packer, who has been dangerously ill at his home in Kansas City for some time, has taken a turn for the worse. It is believed his chances for recovery are slight.

In reply to the inquiry from the state department as to whether they would pay the ransom asked by the Bulgarian brigands who kidnapped George Schosser, one of its missionaries, the American Board of Missions has stated that it has charged \$100,000 for his release.

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# REVENUE RAILROADS

Move by Attorney General Obviates Need of Extra Session.

A CORPORATION STATEMENT

Attorney's Have Addressed a Letter to the Governor Setting Forth Their Position.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Sept. 25.—As predicted, exclusively in last Monday's Gazette, the necessity for an immediate call of an extra session of the legislature has been obviated.

Attorney General Post today appeared before the assessors of the state and on behalf of the assessors of the state appeared before the supreme court and the court all the day.

The temporary writ of prohibition granted by Judge Dixon on behalf of the assessors of the state appeared before the supreme court and the court all the day.

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## MRS. ROOSEVELT IN THE WHITE HOUSE

Washington, Sept. 25.—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt took up her permanent residence in Washington when, as mistress of the White house, she occupied apartments there for the first time. She reached the city about 12 o'clock, bringing with her two of the Roosevelt children, Ruth and Alice. Her two hours' stay at the White house was a very pleasant one. The superintendent of public buildings and grounds, met the party at the station and escorted them to the White house.

President Roosevelt met Mrs. Roosevelt and the children at the porte cochere of the White house. Apartments for the president's family were arranged in the east wing of the White house.

President Roosevelt entertained a party of gentlemen at dinner tonight before Mrs. Roosevelt arrived. For two hours after the dinner the president enjoyed a horseback ride, accompanied by Colonel Sanger.

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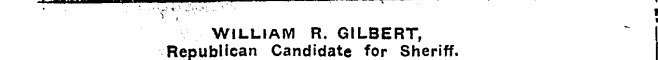




For Sheriff.....	William R. Gilbert
For Clerk and Recorder.....	William H. Reed
For Treasurer.....	Charles A. Pollen
For Assessor.....	Alex. Strachan
For Coroner.....	David Law
For Superintendent of Schools.....	E. M. Collins
For Judge.....	James A. Orr
For Commissioner.....	F. L. Rouse
For Surveyor.....	W. P. Woodside
For Justice of the Peace.....	W. N. Ruby
Chairman County Central Committee.....	R. L. Chambers
City Central Committee—	
E. M. De La Vergne.	W. A. Platt.
J. L. Deane.	Judge Terry of Lytle.
F. E. Brooks.	H. H. Grafton.
D. B. Fairley.	J. H. Childress.
John L. Nelson.	F. F. Schreiber.
Mrs. C. A. Eldredge.	W. McK. Barbour.

No convention evaded pass off more harmoniously or with results more universally satisfactory to the delegates than the one now being held here. Less party affiliations of the past the citizens of Colorado Springs regard the ticket placed in nomination by the Republicans this year as an exceptional case. The delegates are men of the business men of known ability, experience and clerk. Four of them, the candidates for clerk, treasurer, superintendent of instruction and coroner are natives of Colorado. The delegates select and their election by the people of El Paso county on November 5 is regarded as almost a foregone con-

As was expected would be the case, there were contesting delegations from the precincts of Colorado City, precincts of Denver, eight precincts of Pueblo and eight precincts of the city of Colorado Springs. Two delegations were being known as the regulars and the bolters, the bolters being the advocates of the nomination of W. E. Emerson for commissioner and the bolters being his opponents. The committee on credentials, which had been given full power to make final action, and there were no legally qualified delegates from any of the Colorado City precincts and no delegates from Colorado Springs without representation in the convention.

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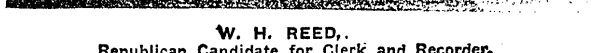
PROCEEDINGS OF  
THE CONVENTION

"President McKinley died crowned with the laurels of peaceful victories. The president entered upon the duties of his high office when the country was in a demoralized condition. He was elected with a pledge that the demoralized condition should pass and prosperity should prevail, and immediately upon taking office he set about to fulfill this pledge. The conditions existing in this country today tell of what he accomplished."

earliest days as an asylum for the oppressed and we welcome them still. But the time has come when anarchy must leave these shores forever. Free speech and free press must be protected. The Constitution and the Declaration of Independence guarantee them, but he who thinks that he can prostitute such freedom in order to incite murder and riot



to his duties impaired his health and he deemed it advisable to come to Colorado. He at once became connected with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad in the capacity of foreman of bridges and building between Denver and Pueblo. In January, 1898, he became superintendent of bridges, building and water service of the Colorado Midland, which position he still fills. Mr. Gilbert's son holds a responsible position in the office of Mr. Bryant, general superintendent of that road.



read the Constitution wrong. I fear an enlargement of the definition of anarchy that anarchy may be supposed.

The Republican party pledges its committee on credentials and the full list of delegates, as presented to the committee with the exception of Colorado City was reported on the roll of the convention.

size Morris closed with a stirring appeal to the veterans of the G. A. R. Rise and wipe out the anarchy which eat down one of their own number, who was beloved by all and hated by none.

ago, from which he has not by means recovered. He took the punishment at the earnest request of the colonel, however, and delivered a brief and very impressive talk. Mr. Tazgart, an old comrade and a friend of President McKinley and spoke with the feeling of the sad end which recently came to his friend and the nation's loved chief. He spoke in no certain terms of the slanderous attacks and newspapers which have been made men in this country to the point where anyone was found capable of committing so foul a crime as that which ended the life of McKinley.

On completing his appointment of the committee Judge Morris read them as follows:

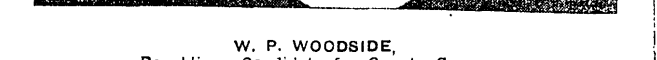
Charles D. B. Pauley, William

It has been suggested that both delegations be seated with one-half of the audience, and the other half done without recognizing and awarding a known fraud, and a breach of principle. As this fight is on principle, no compromise would be acceptable to us, and we insist that our delegation be seated, and that delegations rejected as having no title to the proceedings of the

We recall with pride that the delegation from this county to the Colorado state convention in the spring of 1906 was for him solid. He had been awarded have sent to the national convention at St. Louis delegates from every county in the state. It means we pledge our support to the furtherance of policies which he had outlined and which we are glad to see his successor has already adopted for his own.

The fruits of fusion in this state have been incompetents in office, corruption in public affairs, extravagance in administration, and a general degradation of politics to a mere struggle for offices and emoluments. We invite all good citizens to place the politics of the state on a higher plane, to put principles above men, and to elect to office men whose

...the convention it was announced by



Secretary Cornforth of the committee on credentials, that precinct 28 had no representation, no credentials for that precinct having been presented to the committee. There were delegates on the floor, however, who had participated in the proceedings of the convention up to this point, who claimed to be the official delegates from precinct 38. Chairman Chambers of the central committee, stated that these delegates had given him certified credentials which he supposed had been turned over to the credentials committee, and that the failure to have done so was a mistake. The convention thereupon voted to seat the delegates and they were made the official delegates from precinct 38.

Major McAllister nominated W. P. Woodslee, who had no opposition. D. B. Fairley nominated F. L. Rouse, who was not opposed.

Immediately upon the completion of the ticket a resolution giving the county central committee power to fill vacancies was presented and passed. The central committee was selected by a committee appointed for the purpose, the result being as stated above.

The convention then adjourned.

*(continued)*



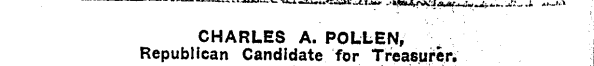
opponent. Mr. Ruby finally won with a surprising strength and Samuel Shellenberger was nominated constable.

father in sheep raising, but for five years, until two months ago, Alex. Strachan owned the famous Cheyenne ranch, one of the most valuable ranches in Colorado.

Mr. Strachan has been interested in public affairs for a long time. Last year he was defeated for the Republican nomination for county commissioner. He is a member of the Caledonian society and the Elks.

Rocky Ford, Sept. 21.—A largely attended convention of Republicans of Otero county today renominated most of the incumbents, including Sheriff

ssible delegation that could be enti- + \* \* \* \* \*



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# KIT CARSON'S FIGHT AT ADOBE FORT

## Report of an Engagement With Indians by the Force Under the Famous Warrior of Early Days in the Rockies.

Christopher Carson, known to history as Kit Carson, was one of the most noted scouts and pioneers of the early days of Colorado. As a trapper, guide, Indian fighter and man of the mountains and plains, he probably has had no superior for courage, sagacity and the sterling qualities of manhood. Respected and beloved by his friends and feared by his foes, the name stands inseparably joined to the early history of Colorado.

Kit Carson was born in Kentucky in December, 1809. In his early childhood his parents moved to Howard county, Missouri. Kit was fond of adventure and he yearned for the hardy life of the pioneer. In 1828 he first began his career as a mountaineer. In that year he joined a party of men who set out for New Mexico. The party landed at Santa Fe and Kit spent the first year or so of his new life between Santa Fe and the Rocky mountains, almost every foot of which Kit had become familiar with. Through his connection with Fremont and through his valor and ability shown in Indian fights Kit's worth became recognized by the national government and he received military honors. He was appointed colonel and gradually ascended the scale until at the close of his career he bore the title of brigadier general.

He was the acknowledged leader of the men who built up the territory of Colorado in the early days, and his name deserves to be handed down to posterity as one of the greatest names of the Rocky mountain country. The state has taken steps to perpetuate his glory. His portrait is in the capitol at Denver. Kit Carson county is named after him, and some of the most interesting volumes in the state historical association's library are accounts of his life and deeds. There is no particular reason for naming Kit Carson county after him any more than for naming any other county. His operations were not carried on in that county, but the county was named after him in order to honor his name down to future generations. The famous scout died in 1868 at Boggsville, a small and now almost forgotten station on the Santa Fe between Pueblo and Las Animas, and his grave is today, the grave of an honest, noble-hearted man, a typical westerner, to whom, probably more than to any other, belongs the title, "The Pioneer of the West."

"Kit Carson's" fame was not local to the Rocky mountain country. It extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and everywhere he went he received distinguished honors. The government never failed to call upon him when any delicate mission to the Indians was on foot, for Carson was respected alike by red man and white man and his counsel prevailed among both.

In his early days Carson led in many a battle against the Indians. The accounts of these early struggles of the pioneers against the red man are now hard to find, only a few being extant, and the Gazette prints the following official account of one of Kit Carson's famous battles as a piece of interesting early history of the state of Colorado: Engagement with Indians at Adobe Fort, on the Canadian river, New Mexico. Headquarters Kiowa and Comanche Expedition, Camp on Rita Blanca, 100 miles East of Fort Bascom, December 4, 1861. Captain—I have the honor to submit for the information of the general commanding the department the following report of my operations against the Kiowa and Comanche Indians.

I arrived at Fort Bascom, N. M., on the 10th ultimo, with 75 Ute and Apache Indians. At this place I found all the companies composing the expedition in readiness to move at any moment. I left Fort Bascom on the 12th ultimo with the following force, viz.: Captain Fritz's com-

pany (B, First cavalry, California volunteers), 60 men; Captain Witham's company (A, First cavalry, California volunteers), 20 men; Lieutenant Heath, with a detachment of company K, First cavalry, California volunteers, 35 men; Captain Deane's company (M, First cavalry, New Mexico volunteers), Lieutenant Bishop (D, First cavalry, New Mexico volunteers), 25 men; Lieutenant Edmiston, with 38 men of company A, First Cavalry, California volunteers, and Lieutenant Pettis, with 25 men of company K, First Cavalry, California volunteers, and two mountain howitzers. The infantry force was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel C. F. Abern, First Infantry, New Mexico volunteers, and the cavalry by Major William McCreave, First Cavalry, California volunteers. This force was accompanied by 75 Ute and Apache Indians, in charge of Lieutenant Charles Hubertson, First Cavalry, New Mexico volunteers, whom I took with me for that purpose. Lieutenant J. C. Edgar accompanied me as acting assistant adjutant general of the expedition. Lieutenant B. Taylor, First Infantry, as acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence, and Assistant Surgeon George S. Courtright, U. S. volunteers, as surgeon to my command. Total, 111 officers and 241 enlisted men and 75 Indians. This force was subsisted to include December 21, 1861. I deemed it proper to take wagons as transportation as far as a point known as the Adobe fort, on the Canadian river, at which point I intended to form a depot and operate with pack-saddles at my disposal (100) was sufficient to transport the necessary supply of subsistence to take me to the place where I expected to find an Indian encampment. Traveled by easy stages on a practicable wagon road along the north bank of the Canadian river, having to lay over on two occasions for one day on account of snow storms. On the 24th ultimo, while encamped on a creek known as the Arroyo de la Mula, about 30 miles west of the Adobe fort, I dispatched an Indian scout to the Canadian and return the same evening if they saw any fresh signs of Indian movement. Returned about one hour after sundown and gave me information from which I concluded that there was a camp of hostile Kiowa and Comanche Indians in my vicinity. I immediately took my entire mounted force and moved and left in charge of Lieutenant Colonel Abern with the infantry and dismounted cavalry force, and I moved forward with my entire mounted force and Lieutenant Pettis' howitzers. I marched about 15 miles that night and again encamped and sent my spies ahead. They returned about two hours before daybreak, when I immediately took the saddle and continued my march down the river.

About one hour after daybreak on the morning of the 25th ultimo I discovered a party of Indians on the opposite bank of the river, who were calling to me to come over. I ordered Major McCreave, with Captain Deane's company, to cross over and pursue them, and I continued my march along the river. Soon after I discovered an Indian encampment about five miles in advance. I immediately directed Captain Fritz to advance with his company and act in conjunction with Major McCreave, who was on the opposite bank of the river with Captain Deane's company. On hearing the report of firearms in front, I concluded that a fight had commenced and I directed Lieutenant Heath, with his detachment, to advance, and I followed as fast as possible with the artillery and Captains Witham's and Berney's companies. The Indians abandoned their camp of about 120 lodges, but hotly contested the ground between there and the Adobe fort, a distance of about four miles. At this point they took a position and made a stand. They made several severe charges on Major McCreave's company before my arrival with the artillery and the other companies, but were gallantly repulsed. On my arrival on the ground I ordered the artillery to take a position and an engagement ensued for a short time. Finding it impossible, on account of the broken-down condition of my cavalry

horses, to capture any of the stock which the Indians had in their possession, I gave orders to unsaddle the men and take breakfast, it being my intention to return and destroy the Indian village through which I had passed. On looking through my glass I discovered a large force of Indians advancing from another point, but were fortunately repulsed by the fire of our howitzers. The Indians still remained in my vicinity and I continued to keep them in my position at the Adobe fort. I was unable to find out their intentions, but they had left behind them in their retreat a large number of their horses and mules, which I therefore determined to return to the village and destroy it. I now sent Captain Witham and a part of Captain Deane's company on a reconnoitering party to the village. The Indians saw my march on the village. The Indians seeing my object, again advanced, and I immediately ordered my howitzers to take a position and fire on the village and property. If possible, I now commenced the most severe fighting of the day. The Indians charged so repeatedly and with such desperation that I was obliged to retreat for some time. I had serious doubts for the safety of my rear, but the confidence with which they were received by Captain Berney's command and the steady and constant fire poured into them caused them to retire upon every occasion with great slaughter.

The Indians now finding it impossible to make any more of my rear, they retreated, set fire to the village in my rear, which was composed of long grass and weeds, and the wind being favorable for them, a great fire was caused by the burning of the village. I immediately saw their object and had the valley fired in my front to facilitate my march. They retired to a piece of open ground on my right flank upon which the grass was short and moist, which I knew I was out of danger from the fire. Here the Indians again advanced, and I immediately ordered my howitzers to take a position and fire on the Indians with great fury, but my artillery was constantly kept up in rear until I arrived within about 500 yards of the Indian village, when the Indians made a charge forward for the purpose of reaching a part of their property. However, a few shells from my howitzer, which were immediately put in position, drove them yelling from the ground and the entire village and stores were in my possession. I then proceeded to destroy the village and stores, amounting to about 150 lodges of the best manufacture, a large amount of dried meat, berries, buffalo robes, powder, cooking utensils, etc., also a bugle and spring wagon, the property of Sierrito or Little Mountain, the Kiowa chief of the Indians which I engaged. The principal number were Kiowa, with a small number of Comanches, Apaches and Arapahoes, all of which were armed with rifles, and I must say that they acted with more daring and bravery than I have ever before witnessed. The engagement commenced about 3:30 a. m. and lasted until sunset, during which time I had two soldiers killed and ten wounded, and one Indian killed and five wounded and a large number of horses wounded (see enclosed list). It is impossible for me to form a correct estimate of the loss of the Indians. On the day of the fight I destroyed a large amount of powder, food, and from the number which I saw fall from their horses during the engagement I cannot call it less than 60 in killed and wounded. I am confident that I have taught these Indians a severe lesson, and hereafter they will be more cautious how they engage a force of civilized troops.

The officers and men engaged acted with the utmost coolness during the fight and my entire command showed promptitude in carrying out my orders on all occasions.

I take pleasure in bringing to your notice the following officers whose conduct during the fight deserves the highest praise. They are: Major McCreave, Captain Fritz, Lieutenant S. Heath, First Cavalry, California volunteers; Captains Deane and Berney, First Cavalry, New Mexico volunteers; Lieutenant Pettis, howitzers were well served and did remarkably good service. Lieutenant J. C. Edgar, First Cavalry, New Mexico volunteers, acting assistant adjutant general of the expedition, was remarkable for his coolness and bravery during the engagement. I am indebted to Assistant Surgeon Courtright, U. S. volunteers, for his prompt attention to the wounded of my command. The Ute and Apache Indians acted bravely during the day.

The Indians seeing their village in flames fled to the hills and gave me no further annoyance. I regret very much that the poor condition of my horses did not permit me to follow them and secure the large amount of stock which they had in their possession; also another village which I could observe through my glass farther down the river. The command was ordered to return to the Adobe fort, and I was ordered to proceed with the entire train on a creek about ten miles west of the Adobe fort. Here I also encamped for the night. In the morning I moved my entire command about 50 yards for the purpose of providing better grass for my animals. I now decided that owing to the broken-down condition of my cavalry horses and transportation and the Indians having fled in all directions with their stock, that it was impossible for me to chase them and I therefore decided to return to the Adobe fort. I arrived at this point without any incident worthy of note. I shall continue to travel slowly to Fort Bascom, where I expect to arrive about the 1st inst., and I will wait there for further instructions from the general commanding.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant, C. Carson, Colonel First Cavalry, New Mexico Volunteers, Commanding.

Captain Benjamin C. Carter, Assistant Adjutant General, Department of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. M.

Headquarters Kiowa and Comanche Expedition, Camp near Fort Bascom, N. M., December 16, 1861.

General—I arrived at this place with my command on the 16th inst. I brought in all my stock, but in a very broken-down and unserviceable condition, so much so that it cannot possibly take the field in less than six weeks. If it is your intention that this command again take the field, as I think it should do, I would respectfully suggest to you not to send it for at least six weeks, and that during that time it be furnished with forage for all cavalry horses and quarters, and always hasten its progress when the occasion demands. A short hot dry period in summer will cause many plants to produce flowers and seeds, many days and perhaps weeks before they would have been produced if there had been plenty of water. Very small plants will often produce flowers when it is found that sufficient nourishment will not be obtained to produce a plant of normal size. The object of the plant's growth is to ripen seeds and thereby insure the continuance of the species, and since this is the end in view, stem and leaves may be distinguished by the nourishment goes to the flower. Examples of dwarfed plants are very common.

The verbascum is often found with one or two large flower heads on a little plant only an inch or two high. With the sunflower it is much the same, and in fact a very great number of the plants which do not grow in water or in very damp places are stunted and dwarfed by lack of moisture. It is also true that the water plants are threatened with drought. The approach of winter also seems to hasten the ripening of the plant. At no time of the year does there seem to be

belonged to the traders. But I blame the Mexicans not half so much as I do Mr. Stock, superintendent of Indian affairs, who gave them the pass to go and trade, he knowing perfectly well at the time that we were at war with the Indians and that the Mexicans would take what they could sell best, which was powder, lead and caps, and Mr. Stock should have known better than to give passes to these men to trade, when everyone knows that they were in the habit of trading at this time. I will move camp the day after tomorrow 12 miles up the river, as the grass is much better there than at the home made a quarter of a mile further up the river.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant, C. Carson, Colonel First Cavalry, New Mexico Volunteers, Commanding.

Brigadier General James H. Carlton, Commanding Department of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. M.

How the Fall Waists Will be Made.

Separate waists of cashmere, all-toss, vellella and Scotch and French flannel will be worn this autumn. The colors most used will be bright and dark red, tan, light, dark and French blues, gray, black and dark and reseda green. But of the steel and white and smoked pearl will be used on the new waists, which are made with plain backs, long shoulder seams and stitched or tucked fronts with a trifle more fullness at the top than that of last year. The waists are made large enough to permit the hands to slip through. The "check flannel" is now seen on almost all waists, particularly the more dressy ones. (September Ladies' Home Journal.

ERNEST SETON-THOMPSON'S NEW HOME.

The Author-Artist Has Bought a Large Wooded Estate in Connecticut. A more fitting environment for such a man could not be found than the home which Mr. and Mrs. Seton-Thompson—Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Seton-Thompson—have known, having dropped "Thompson" from their surname—have selected in Connecticut. A hundred acres of woodland, which they have named Woodstock, for one of the Seton estates in Scotland, offers the naturalist-artist-lecturer an ideal opportunity for investigating and studying, his animal friends, and a quiet retreat for writing and illustrating. It is difficult to relate that so wild a bit of forest is within an hour of New York. The private road that leads from the gates to the development of a quarter of a mile between green walls of trees, flanked by mossy boulders and rising above ravines that tumble off at reckless angles. The house sits on the higher point of the tract. It is Spanish in feeling, the lower story of rough-hewn, green-tipped rocks, quarried on the place; the upper story, a white, two-story, with a red roof, red roof, wide verandas, low entrance door and quaint arrangement of windows are interesting and picturesque. The Englishman's love of solace is shown in the thick walls, massive corners of natural wood, and in the heavy beams of the studio ceiling. (Myra Emmons in The Ladies' Home Journal for September.

Extremists are those whose views are diametrically opposed to ours. (September "New" Lippincott.

# Colorado Wild Flowers.



Aster.

Erigeron.

(H. L. Shantz.)

As winter approaches all flowering plants, which have not previously produced flowers and fruit, rapidly from their buds, then flower and fruit. Nature knows when the time is limited, and always hastens its processes when the occasion demands. A short hot dry period in summer will cause many plants to produce flowers and seeds, many days and perhaps weeks before they would have been produced if there had been plenty of water. Very small plants will often produce flowers when it is found that sufficient nourishment will not be obtained to produce a plant of normal size. The object of the plant's growth is to ripen seeds and thereby insure the continuance of the species, and since this is the end in view, stem and leaves may be distinguished by the nourishment goes to the flower. Examples of dwarfed plants are very common.

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How the Fall Waists Will be Made.

Extremists are those whose views are diametrically opposed to ours. (September "New" Lippincott.

so great and sudden changes in the flora of a region as at this time. In a few days a plant that has hitherto not been noticed will take the most prominent place among our wild flowers. In a short time it is seldom seen, or noticed. The aster is one of the flowers that has waited until autumn to produce its flowers and it now seems to hurry the fruiting process in order to be sure of functioning before frost. Of autumn flowers it is undoubtedly the most beautiful.

Blue and white are the colors found in the wild aster, but there are many different shades. Two species of blue asters are plentiful at this time, one of which has a much larger range than the others, being found in the mountains as well as on the plains. This plant is very common in Colorado Springs and may be distinguished by its spreading and branching habit. The other is found only near the mountains and is not branched as much as the first mentioned.

The illustration shows an aster (Aster multiflorus, Ait.) which is one of the most attractive of the wild flowers growing in this city. The sprays of pure white have attracted the attention of all flower lovers and have won the admiration of many. So many small white flower heads are produced that at a little distance the individual flower heads are not distinguished and it appears to be a spray of pure white. It is easily distinguished from other

groups the wits and beauties of the colonial days. Under the eaves now lived a colony of bats.

The side balcony still retained some of its quiet dignity, even though suffering the loss of more than half of the quaintly carved pillars.

The once clear path leading to the old mansion was completely choked with weeds of rank and rapid growth, which, proud of the quiet ground in which they were given life, raised their fowl heads so that they might better

watch the two old rocking-chairs so close together on the wide porch—a porch whose paving had served as ballast for the bold little ship that had dared to sail the sea to the new world. The wind had whispered it off to the living and thriving on the daily decay of its quiet dignity, even though suffering the loss of more than half of the quaintly carved pillars.

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asters by the number of the flower heads produced on the branch, by the ash-colored stem and by the numerous small leaves just below the flower head and of which the upper ones pass into bracts of the involucre which is the green part surrounding the flowers. The disk flowers are at first yellow but later change to purple. At night the ray flowers close over the disk flowers so that the flower heads are said to go to sleep. The stems are very woody and quite brittle.

Closely resembling the aster and not naturally separated from it is the doabane or erigeron. The ray flowers of this plant are generally much narrower than are those of the aster, and the disk flowers are yellow, not changing to purple. Another thing that distinguishes them from the asters is the disposition of the heads to be solitary or at least few on the stem. The ray flowers are generally white shading to violet or purple. As a rule they bloom much earlier than the aster, but Erigeron marianthus, Nutt., which is seen in the illustration is now in bloom at the base of the mountains. It is a very attractive flower, but is generally found in sheltered position and is by no means as plentiful as the aster. Asters and erigerons are among the most difficult plants to distinguish. The species are only classified by the difference in size and arrangement of the heads and the arrangement and texture of the leaves and bracts.

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officer of the Continental army sat. His face was closely shaven, his head adorned with a spotted and powdered wig, close by his feet was his three-cornered hat. A sword in scabbard stuck straight out from his chair, and like a pendulum kept regular record of the slow rocking. The silver buckles on his shoes shone like eyes in the night. A little stream of white flowed from his temple down the right side of his face, dyeing the high lace ruff about his throat, but the dame never saw it. This was the story the wind told the trees, and the trees the weeds. Weeds always grow high and thick in haunted ground.

## ... LOVE ...

BY HENRY RUSSELL WRAY.

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At Love's feet were strewn the frail draperies with which she had been clothed—the cloak of gold of the mercenary; the brilliant hues of garments of the sentimentalist; the dainty bridal veils of the young; the pure white cloaks of ignorant faith, as well as the voluptuous dyes with which Nature had clothed his idol. Each believed that Love wore the garment he had woven for her, until Time proved his mistake.

Then a strange composite being, made up of contempt, experience, religion, tenderness, and brutality, wore a plain but enduring texture for Love, and, throwing it over her shoulders, called it "good comradeship," and this garment Love wears.

## THE EBB AND FLOW.

BY HENRY RUSSELL WRAY.

Copyrighted by Continental Publishing Co., London and New York.

Do you know why the sea ebbs and flows? 'Tis this: the army of drowned twice daily gather their forces at the bottom of the deep, and march toward the four points of the compass to lay their weary bones in earth and escape from their watery tomb.

You can hear their tramping—they call it sea moaning—and see the waves being pushed on before them in great water-hills which dash against each other in their furious flight from the escaping host; and when the waves break and bill clouds of snow-white spray high in air, it is because of the lashing from the swifling, bony arms of the army drowned.

And did you ever listen to the weird noise as these mountains of water leap upon each other? That is the smothered cry of the victims of the sea. On and farther they are driven, farther and farther they are driven, and the feet of the mighty body can be heard scraping for foothold on the smooth, shifting pebbles. Only another incoming wave and escape is theirs—but it is just too late; the re-acted underflow from the water-wall they force before them sets in, and you hear the noisy forerunner of the underflow, and back they are carried, the sea holding them lightly in its arms, exhausted captives. Then look when the tide has run far out, and see the prints of their feet, and you will know why the sea ebbs and flows.

## FORECAST OF FRENCH FASHIONS.

What the Well-dressed Woman Will Wear in Paris This Fall and Winter.

"This will be essentially a 'velvet' winter," writes Miss de Forest in her Paris letter, the September Ladies' Home Journal. This means that velvet will add a luxurious touch to almost everything. There will be very little combining of colors in the body of the gowns, and bright notes will be given only by hints of color or in vests and such accessories. Gray will be worn more than ever. A great novelty of the new styles is the "ono" wrap. In Paris this picturesque Japanese model is made in light cloth with richly embroidered facings with fur and velvet, for an all-around winter coat. The bolero and the Etor Jacket will be as popular as ever and all the coats will be long. Collars, neckties of lace or embroidery are mounted now on a second six-sided cloth collar. The latest thing in skirts this autumn is the one which flares and forms itself into a flat ruff. There will not be much fullness at the waistline in the gowns of the autumn. The prettiest things for the evening are certainly the Russian blouses of taffeta or cloth. They are tucked or pleated, and are generally lined with a dainty colored silk. The full sleeves are gathered either into a ruff four inches or more in depth, or into a narrow wristband.

A feature in the very newest gowns is the Russian sleeve; and in the smart visiting dresses the sleeve is none the less finished by a wristband. Puffs may be let in at the elbows, and it may be varied in other ways.

## Women's Names.

Judging from the chance indications, the favorite women's names in the thirteenth century were Alice, Agnes and Matilda. There is scarcely a village where these do not appear repeatedly. Some of the most familiar names in modern times, however, seem to have been but little used. Out of one hundred women who were so unfortunate as to be mentioned in the rolls for one reason or another, and whose names have been counted, but two had our favorite and beautiful name of Mary, and there was but one Margaret. On the other hand Isabella, Juliana, Cecilia and Petronilla seem rather conspicuous for mediaeval peasant, but they were common enough. There is an occasional euphonious and not infrequent Mabel or Avice; and Holild, Alvena, Estild, Edith, and the like testify to the old Saxon origin.

Of men's names the most common, as might be expected, are such as Richard, William and Walter. But some were very prevalent which have become unusual, for instance, Gilbert, Roger, Geoff, Alan and Ralph. (Prof. Edward P. Cheyney, in September "New" Lippincott.

## Clothes a College Girl Should Have.

A college girl's outfit should contain one white dress suitable for an evening, one white dress, and one white dress. These have been of origin, but this season the batiste, the lawn or Swiss mull are preferred. These are made with a lining of white or blue, and trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion. Her outfit should further consist of several walking skirts, shirt-waists of flannel and cloth, plenty of comfortable undergarments, a waterproof coat, rubber shoes, an umbrella, several pairs of shoes, a warm wrapper, a couple of good dresses and plenty of handkerchiefs, stockings, belts, collars, and other accessories. (Prof. Edward P. Cheyney, in September "New" Lippincott.



Photograph by Stevens.

## SCENIC COLORADO, II--SILVER PLUME.

One of the richest mining towns of northern Colorado, as well as one of the most beautifully located from a scenic standpoint, is that of Silver Plume. It is in the western part of Clear Creek county about six miles west of Georgetown and is reached by the Colorado and Southern railroad over the world-famous "Loop." The picture gives a good view of the steep and rugged character of the mountains, while the mine dump on the right shows the extent to which mining operations have been prosecuted in this rich portion of the Colorado treasure-house.



SOME time ago at a meeting in Denver, one of the officers of the National guard of Colorado in the course of a speech made the statement that individual liberty is the choicest possession of the American nation.

Nothing could be farther from the truth, and the statement as it was made is an illustration of a dangerous sentiment that is widely prevalent among the people of our state and nation. Individual liberty rightfully holds an altogether subordinate part in our social and political scheme, and wherever it usurps the position that belongs to another, trouble and disaster are sure to follow.

Not individual liberty but organized liberty is the foundation upon which our national structure rests and organized liberty the shelter under which our citizens enjoy all those blessings that make America the haven of refuge for the oppressed of all the lands.

Individual liberty is the liberty to do as one pleases without regard to one's fellows or to the state. It is the liberty of selfishness, of sectionalism, of disunion, of anarchy.

Organized liberty is the liberty of the republic, of the union, of the law.

Organized liberty, under the law and supported by the armed force of the nation whenever necessary, is the result of the struggle and suffering of humanity for thousands of years. It is what we have accomplished since our forefathers were savages in the swamps or refugees in the caves of northern Europe. What makes America better than Europe is not a larger amount of individual liberty, but better restraints upon individual liberty and better methods and safeguards of organized liberty.

Socialism, towards which the present tendency is so strong, has its dangers, and one of the chiefest of them is the blotting out of individual initiative and originality, the subjugation of the individual to the tyranny of the majority. But in our country, and especially in this state, there is little danger that socialism will prevail to any dangerous extent, when its real principles and practical operations become known.

But on the other hand, it would be well for the people of this state and of all others to cultivate a greater reverence for the law, and a greater respect for the government. For the law is the real safeguard of the people against tyranny, whether of individuals, of classes, of corporations or of the mob; and government, sustained and enforced by military strength when necessary, is the only possible defense of what we have accomplished as a race and as a nation, from foreign violence and domestic anarchy.

The so-called "lower classes" especially, the poor, the ignorant, the unfortunate and the distressed, and all those with whom life's battle goes hard, ought to be the very ones to stand firmest for the law and the government of the United States. For while it may seem to them, and while they may be led sometimes by agitators and demagogues to believe, that the law and the government are the source of their woes, without that law and without that government their case would indeed be hopeless and they would be the defenseless prey of the rapacious and the strong.

Whatever or whoever tends to lessen respect for law, to diminish the sentiment of obedience to the government of the nation and the state, to create a hatred for the army of the United States and the national guard of the states, to decrease respect for judges, and to encourage a resort to vengeance or retaliation outside of the law, is an enemy to our republic and our civilization and strikes at the very foundation of that organized liberty under which alone individual liberty is safely practicable.

### THE YELLOW JOURNALS.

THE GAZETTE does not find it necessary to join in the chorus of detestation and denunciation now directed against the yellow journals. For months past, and some of them for years have been doing all they could by the publication of malignant, slanderous and sensational articles and worse cartoons to inflame the public mind and to asperse the motives and character of honest and honored Americans. If they did not contribute directly towards the crime that has cast a gloom over the entire nation, they did not fail in anything that was possible to them in bringing about conditions and public sentiments that conduce to such crimes, neither did they at any time fail in bestowing that award of notoriety which the degenerate always looks forward to as an enjoyable consequence of his crime.

Just at present the yellow journals are getting what they have richly deserved. Public sentiment is thoroughly aroused against them, and some of them have already amended their course through cowardice rather than sincere purpose of reform.

The prompt surrender of the yellows in face of the criticism showered upon them is a sufficient proof of the strength of public sentiment, and a suggestion of what might be accomplished were that opinion as constant and persistent as it ought to be.

The Gazette does not now need to add its voice to the testimony against the sensational, the depraved, the unjust and the untruthful yellow journal. It only ventures the hope that this awakening of the public conscience will not be as transitory in its nature as other awakenings have been, and it reserves its condemnation for some time in the future when possibly it may be more needed.

### THE DAUGHTER OF THE JANITOR.

IT IS considered of sufficient importance to deserve a place in the Associated Press dispatches, that President Loubet of France on the occasion of his visit to the mayor of Compiegne, "said a kind word to the daughter of the janitor as he left the building."

One might suppose that the usual custom of the president was to kick the little girls off the front steps as opportunity offered, or bite them.

It is more probable, however, that the real object of this statement was to prove that the republican president is not too much excited by his companionship with the autocrat of all the Russias. He is still able to live on the same earth with common folks and to recognize the difference between a janitor's daughter and a hitching post.

All of which is entertaining if not wholly edifying. President Loubet's act is made to appear as due to condescension, rather than to true democracy of feeling and impulse.

Nine-tenths of the Americans who are informed by cable that the president of France spoke kindly to the janitor's daughter, will inquire, "Well, what of it?"

The janitor's daughter undoubtedly spoke kindly to the president.

The postponement of the International yacht races is a very proper mark of respect to the deceased president, and will be approved both in the United States and in England.

## THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

The ticket named by the Republicans of El Paso county yesterday is one which deserves the support of every good citizen.

It is exceptionally strong. As a reward for faithful services during the past two years, County Clerk Reed, Treasurer Pollen, Coroner Law, and Superintendent of Public Instruction Collins were renominated. No more efficient officers ever held public positions in any community. They have been thoroughly tried in the crucible of public inspection and public opinion and they have not been found wanting in any respect.

The candidate for sheriff, Mr. William R. Gilbert, is one of the best candidates for that position ever presented by any party for the suffrages of the people of this county. He is honest, straightforward, brave, loyal, lovable and manly. He looks the strong and honest sheriff which he will make. The best indorsement which he can have is that which he possesses, the unflinching devotion of all those who have known him for any length of time.

Judge James A. Orr, the nominee for county judge, is an able lawyer, an upright man, a splendid citizen. The convention took great pains in selecting candidates for assessor and commissioner to nominate men who had special fitness for the positions.

Mr. Alexander Strachan, the candidate for assessor, and Mr. F. L. Rouse, the candidate for county commissioner, are pre-eminently well qualified for the duties of those offices.

The personnel of the ticket is above reproach and should commend itself on its merits to the great mass of the voters of El Paso county.

Besides that, it is backed by the indorsement of the Republican party, which is always prompt to cast out unworthy officials and which is a responsible governing force wherever it exists.

There will be no difficulty in electing the ticket nominated yesterday as there is never any difficulty in electing any Republican ticket in this county when the party places its best and most representative members as candidates before the people.

No person should be indifferent to the result and every voter should see to it at once that he or she is registered.

The present is a splendid time for this county to give renewed indorsement to Republican principles and Republican leaders and no Republican voter should fail to register his verdict at the polls on election day.

### THE SILVER LINING.

NOTHING that can be said can in any way detract from the loss the nation has sustained in the removal of its loved and trusted president, and no word can lessen the blackness of the crime against this most innocent victim and against the nation.

But every great evil carries with it a train of blessings, and even this great calamity has its brighter side.

The American people is apt, possibly too apt, to regard itself as self-sufficient. We are inclined to look at other nations with the not-as-thou-art air, and to fancy that in our newer and freer civilization we have found a cure for the evils and a solution for the problems with which Europe has been beset. Within the past few weeks we have learned in a new way the truth that all men are brothers and that the evil that has its root in the festering soil of the old world monarchies may ripen its fatal fruit within our own boundaries. The newest of the great nations, as well as the older, is face to face with the problem of human degeneracy and must seek for its remedy.

Again the American people is too much inclined to partisan strife, and too much inclined to indulge in bitter suspicions of the character and the motives of political opponents. President McKinley, like Lincoln and like Washington before him, has been the target for the most virulent condemnation not only of his acts but for the motives that prompted them. The events of the past few weeks have brought to many American minds a sense of shame and regret for words that have been spoken too often carelessly against one whom all now unite to honor. It would be well if the united grief of the nation might bring in its train a lessening of the bitterness of party strife and a larger sense of confidence in the integrity and good intentions of those with whom we differ in public affairs.

The strengthening of patriotism is another benefit that is already apparent. The attack upon the nation and upon its cherished principles must rouse the spirit of every true American and lead him to a firmer determination to defend the honor and the institutions of the republic at all hazards.

And better than all, if we learn our lesson aright, is the strengthening of our reverence for the law and our determination to uphold it at all times and under all circumstances. Anarchy aims at the destruction of all law and of all authority. Its deadly purpose is to overwhelm all that civilization has accomplished and to put mankind back to the primeval savagery where each man's hand was against his neighbor and individual strength was the only defense against the aggressions of the brutal and the fierce. The anarchist aims his blow at the president because he is the highest and most prominent embodiment of the law; he strikes at the people because they are the authors and the guardians of the law; he will die under the law he has outraged because the man who does not confess the merits of social organization is unworthy to share its benefits, and society cannot permit its deadly enemies to remain to perpetrate continued crimes against it. A higher reverence for the law is one of the great needs of the American people. It is evident in the spirit of law-breaking that is rampant in too many communities, in the ease with which criminals escape punishment for their misdeeds, in the tolerance with which society regards the evil doers, in the sympathy that is extended towards criminals and convicts, in the difficulty with which judges and juries are found to execute the plain provisions of law, and in the hideous outbreaks of mob violence in which the cloak of civilization appears torn from a form of barbarism and too often the innocent is tortured in place of the guilty.

Would that we might declare our belief that as a result of this dreadful manifestation of the horrors of anarchy, the American people will advance towards a greater regard for the law, and a more steadfast determination to enforce its provisions and to punish its violators according to the penalties and under the provisions of the law itself.

### OPENING OF THE COLLEGE.

THE FIRST chapel exercises at Colorado college were held yesterday and this morning the first classes of the year will be held. There is an increased attendance over any previous year and everything indicates a very successful session. One of the notable incidents of the year will be the erection of the new science building, the excavation for which has already been made, and it is hoped that this may be completed in time for the commencement exercises next spring.

The college is one of the most valuable institutions of the city, both in a material and an intellectual sense. It brings a great many persons to the city, and without it a great many persons who now live here would make their homes elsewhere. The students themselves already form a considerable part of our population and as the college grows, as it undoubtedly will in the years to come, the students will form more and more a valuable portion of our residents.

The college is a school, not only of learning, but of character and of citizenship. Its ideals are those of the loftiest Americanism, and its influence upon the city and the state must necessarily be a powerful one for much good. It is an interesting sight to see the young people who come to get their life's training within the college walls, and to watch their development under the instruction and the associations they find here. And it is a source of satisfaction to all good citizens to know that there is in Colorado an institution of higher learning of just the kind that Colorado college is.

### THE PRESIDENT OF THE WHOLE PEOPLE.

ALREADY it has been the good fortune of President Roosevelt twice to have struck upon keynotes that have found an echo of approval throughout the country. The first time was when he announced his intention to follow without variation the policy of President McKinley, emphasizing and assuring that declaration by the appointment of the McKinley cabinet as a whole, and as a matter of his own personal preference and desire.

And the second time was when in conversation with Representative Livingstone of Georgia he announced his determination to be president of the whole people without regard to geographical lines or class distinction and that it was the welfare of the whole nation that he would seek to promote.

This second declaration grows out of the first, for it is a continuance of the policy of President McKinley. Since the close of the great civil war no president has been so much the head of the whole nation as President McKinley has been in the past two years, and the drawing together of the north and the south, the east and the west, in one common bond of American brotherhood has undoubtedly been a part of his intention and deliberation.

This latter declaration of President Roosevelt, like his former one, will be met with a chorus of approval from all the country and will add to the confidence and esteem in which he is held. Statesmen do not strike repeatedly keynotes like these through chance or good luck, and the wisdom that sees what is best in the mind of the people and gives it expression at the time when it will have the strongest influence towards the welfare and the progress of the nation constitutes in itself a practical statesmanship that is of the highest rank and entitles its possessor to a place among those whom the nation delights to honor.

### THE DOCTORS IN THE CASE.

THE DAY after the death of President McKinley the Gazette printed interviews with two local surgeons on which three points were made clear: the president's wound was necessarily fatal and no resource of surgery or medicine could have saved his life; if he had been a younger man of stronger vitality and more active habits of life his chance of recovery would have been greatly increased; the bullet was not necessarily poisoned and the conditions as shown by the autopsy might have resulted from an ordinary leaden bullet.

Since that time columns and pages of interviews and opinions have appeared in the exchanges that come to this office, and the sum and substance of all of them may be condensed in these interviews. As is usual in all such circumstances, there is a difference of opinion upon minor points, and there would no doubt be an acrimonious discussion already raging if it were not that the facts are so clear that there can be no reasonable doubt about the main points.

The wound was a fatal one, and that the president lived for a week after he received it was a victory for modern surgery of a most notable sort. The operation that was performed was one that required extreme care and great surgical knowledge and would have been a few years ago absolutely impossible. In a sense, too, it was successful. The president died from complications that the surgeons could not foresee nor provide against.

With the single exception that the bullet sent out were much more favorable than the circumstances justified, the conduct of the doctors was blameless, and we have the satisfaction of knowing that everything possible was done to save the president's life.

### AGRICULTURAL BULLETINS.

THE GAZETTE acknowledges receipt of bulletins Nos. 55 and 64 of the agricultural experiment station of the Colorado Agricultural college. The first of these is devoted to a very valuable illustrated article by Professor L. G. Carpenter on "Forests and Snow," and the second is taken up with a reproduction of press bulletins Nos. 1 to 11. These bulletins were issued to spread information where promptness was requisite, or the matter not sufficient to justify a bulletin in the regular series. The editions of these were small and as the demand has been continuous it has been deemed wise to incorporate them in the regular series of bulletins.

The bulletins issued by the experiment station are of practical value and the station itself is doing a good work for the agricultural interests of the state.

Additional proof of the success of the new Antlers is afforded by the announcement that the management is considering the erection of a number of cottages to accommodate next year the surplus that was turned away this summer. It should be borne in mind, too, that the success of the Antlers was not secured by draining guests from other hotels of the city, but on the contrary all enjoyed a most prosperous season. A hotel like the Antlers makes new business, and its experience would undoubtedly be repeated were there to be built at Manitou a hotel consistent with the natural attractions of that place and its standing among the resort cities of the west.

The press comments upon President Roosevelt are generally favorable and express confidence in his ability and wisdom in the conduct of the affairs of the government.

### PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

THE GAZETTE feels proud of the fact that it was the only daily paper in Colorado that unqualifiedly indorsed the candidacy of Vice President Roosevelt for the presidency on the occasion of his recent visit to Colorado.

We felt then, what he has since so nobly demonstrated under the most trying conditions, that he was a big-hearted, generous and noble man, a devoted patriot and a statesman with few peers in the governments of the world. His record in public office and on the tented field were sufficient to convince us of these facts.

It is so seldom that a really strong, honest, aggressive, self-assertive, non-demagogic man reaches the highest offices in the gift of our people that naturally when one does, speculation is rife as to what he will do.

Lincoln and McKinley rose to the full measure of ideal presidents after they had been vested by the people with the powers of the presidential office, but previous to that time neither had been particularly aggressive or self-assertive in his political contests.

President Roosevelt has many qualities similar to those of Andrew Jackson and none of our presidents ever had any stronger or warmer hold upon the affection and confidence of the American people than had "Old Hickory."

One thing the American people can be assured of and that is that Roosevelt will be the president and he will be president of all the people.

The speculation about the probable course of the president at home and abroad is most interesting.

Yesterday morning the Associated Press brought the following from London:

London, Sept. 22.—Interest here in President Roosevelt's personality is unabated. The magazines advertise articles about him, and everything he has said about Great Britain has been dug out of his books. Many picturesque stories of the president's hunting and ranching life continue to fill columns of the papers. T. P. O'Connor in M. A. P. (Mainly About People), in its issue of Wednesday, concluding a page and a half analysis of President Roosevelt, will say: "Rennan, when close to his last hour, wrote that he would like to survive to the middle of this century, so as to know the ultimate fate of the young emperor of Germany, whose tumult was then filling and alarming the ear of Europe. If the great philosopher had survived he would probably have found a subject of equal curiosity and uncertainty in the accession to the presidency of this restless, short, muscular man, as ready with his fists as with his pen; soldier and litterateur, realist and dreamer, who occupies the bleak White House at Washington, from which are ruled eighty million of the most active, energetic, vital of the human race."

At the Philadelphia convention in June, 1900, a very prominent New York banker said:

We are here trying to nominate Roosevelt for vice president so as to get rid of him as governor of New York but if he becomes vice president and anything should happen to McKinley we would rather have Bryan for president.

The remark of the New York banker was undoubtedly called forth by the efforts of Roosevelt as governor to force the large corporations and moneyed interests of New York state to pay their just proportion of taxes.

But never was a more mistaken estimate of his character made.

Roosevelt has a straightforward and honest way of doing things but the law of the land is most sacred to him and there is naught of the demagogue in his composition.

No class of people, no business interest of the country, has aught to fear from him if they are only one-half as desirous as he is of doing right and of observing the laws.

These things he has made so clear himself, in the few simple sentences which he has spoken since the presidency was so unfortunately thrust upon him, that any attempt to give them additional meaning would be presumptuous folly.

He is the best-equipped man for the presidency of any vice president who has been called to that high office and it is certain he will acquit himself of every duty in such a manner as to add new luster to the fame of the great republic and new dignity and power to the first office of the nation.

### COL. JOSEPH W. ADY.

THE DEATH of Col. Joseph W. Ady, which occurred at his home in this city yesterday, was a distinct loss to this city and to the Colorado bar. No man who has come here to reside in late years has impressed himself so greatly upon the people. Yet he struggled intensely under physical disabilities that would have crushed a less indomitable spirit. Colonel Ady's career is an inspiration to every American youth. He went as a boy to the new state of Kansas and witnessed its pioneer struggles. His whole life was spent there until about seven years ago when compelled to seek the climate of Colorado for reasons of health. At an early age he achieved signal success at the bar and was reckoned the peer of any of the great legal lights who have practiced there in the past 20 years. Perhaps his greatest legal achievement was the prosecution of the case in which the United States courts broke the great railroad pools. It was one of the most far-reaching decisions in late years. As United States district attorney in Kansas, Colonel Ady achieved a wide reputation. He was always an active Republican politician and in 1893 received the votes of his party in the state legislature for United States senator. Governor Lewelling, however, issued the certificate to the Populist candidate, and Colonel Ady was deprived of the seat. Added to his ability as a lawyer Colonel Ady was an orator of great power, and in Kansas could draw crowds larger than any other political speaker, with the exception of John J. Ingalls. Colonel Ady's ability was recognized immediately after coming here and he was soon enjoying the best-paid practice of any attorney in the county. Because of ill health he has not been in active practice for some months. Like all truly great men he was simple in his thoughts of life, kindly and genial. He was a great lawyer, a good citizen and a loving father.

The action of the governor general of Canada in appointing a day of fast and mourning on account of the death of the president will be appreciated by the people of the United States, and all the more as it comes in the midst of the receptions to the visiting duke and duchess of York. To stop in their own rejoicing to participate in our sorrow is indeed a proof of friendliness.

## FROM THE PRESS OF THE NATION.

### Cuba's Future.

(Chicago Inter Ocean.)

That Cuba must some day become a part of the United States has been foreseen for more than a century by every American with ability to follow facts to their logical conclusion. The hand that destroyed the Maine and thus compelled us to drive Spain from Cuba simply forced a remote problem to immediate solution.

That who would have turned Cuba adrift, battled vainly against an irresistible tide. The spirit of the age is all against them. The tendency is all the other way. That Cuba will some day be annexed by this nation may be regarded as settled. The only real question is when and how.

What is Cuba's situation today? The United States has safeguarded her against direct European aggression and has taken precautions against domestic turbulence imperiling her freedom. But Cuba's economic problem, her "stomach problem"—that problem which underlies and ultimately determines every country's government, public policy, history and destiny—remains unsettled.

Where she can make her money, her products? Like all tropical countries, she can supply comparatively few of civilized mankind's vital needs. Thus to her the market question, if she would rise to high civilization, is much more grave than to lands of temperate climate and more varied productions. Her natural market is the United States but her tariff is a barrier that represses her activities and checks her prosperity.

Thus, all thinking Cubans are rapidly coming to see that they must have one of two things, and that soon. They have themselves through their mercantile and industrial associations stated the alternative "either we must have either liberal trade concessions, or give up annexation. Without one or the other we cannot prosper."

That the interests most conveniently designated as the Oxnard beet-sugar oligarchy, the Louisiana cane growers, the tobacco growers of certain localities, and probably some iron ore producers, will oppose any concessions to Cuban products is assured. But it would be well for these interests to reflect whether success in keeping up their tariff barrier against Cuba may not be too dearly bought.

These interests may succeed in the coming Congress in denying Cuba reciprocity. But that denial will not strengthen the demand for annexation. And when the Cubans come with the cry "Annex us lest we starve," who can doubt that the American people will at last sweep aside the local and special interests that would restrain them from the justice and generosity of granting the Cuban's prayer?

Since Cuba's ultimate annexation is inevitable, the course of wisdom plainly is to prepare her for that destiny by liberal trade concessions, and to gradually lift her up to the American standard of life and will assimilate her people to ours.

### Mr. Bryan's Trust.

(Hartford Post.)

William Jennings Bryan appears to be engaged in the nefarious business of buying up all the weekly newspaper papers in the country for the purpose of monopolizing the industry, curtailing production and raising prices. This makes Mr. Bryan a very dangerous man. We shudder to think what will happen if he succeeds in controlling all the weekly papers in his particular line. The subverters and editors who will be thrown out of work will add largely to the population of floaters and the price of the particular necessities of life will be increased. The sale of the National Watchman, formerly known as the Silver Knight Watchman, for \$5 to the Bryan syndicate is, therefore, a menace to the public and a step in the direction of plutocracy.

There should be a convention of Populists to ascertain whether Mr. Bryan is not the instigator of the commerce law by going from one state into another gobbling up the weekly paper manufacturers, transferring the business to Nebraska and otherwise strengthening with the aid of the money of trade. We cannot afford to tolerate such a new octopus unless Mr. Bryan will guarantee to keep all the plants he buys for \$5 running, pay big wages and give the papers away free.

### A Novel Revival of the Apprentices System.

An innovation of far reaching industrial importance has recently been made by the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia. With the aim of turning out a class of technically skillful mechanics and mechanical engineers, the company has set up an apprenticeship system offering to boys and young men the opportunity to supplement their school training with two, three or four years' experience in the locomotive works.

The Baldwin apprentices are divided into three classes. The first is composed of grammar school graduates who serve four years—usually between the ages of 17 and 21—at wages of 5, 7, 9 and 11 cents an hour, and receive a bonus of \$125 at the end of their period of service. They are required to attend night school three evenings a week and study geometry, algebra, drawing and perspective, in order to be thoroughly familiar with the technical language used throughout the shops. The company, under contract to teach them "art and mystery of a trade," provides that their work shall be changed with sufficient frequency to initiate each boy into all the details of his craft. The second class serve three years at 7, 9 and 11 cents an hour, and receive a bonus of \$100. The apprentices of this class are high-school graduates, but they, too, are obliged to take the technical studies of the night school for a period of three years, and they, too, learn a trade. The third class—the graduates of technical schools and colleges—serve for two years, not as apprentices but as emulating the first class, and receive an hour. Their education, of course, is taken for granted.

Only a few, obviously, will ultimately enter the works; if all become employees of the company the system would be paralyzed in short order. In full operation the school—for that is virtually what it is—will send out over a thousand finished mechanics every year. In twenty years this institution will have trained the community with twenty thousand of the best skilled workmen.—(The World's Work.)

### THE HERO.

(Written for the Gazette.)  
Not he who thunders forth the battle call  
"To arms!" and rides protected by his men;  
Not he who hero 'tho' he fight and fall,  
But he the hero in the front rank dares it all—

Dares the shock of battle! Dares the lonely grave,  
Dares the bayonet, the cannon ball and shell,  
Dares what 'er the duty! Dares as God's  
Dares his life for others, like the Christ,  
To save.

—Carrie Christian Kunkley.

## FROM THE STATE PRESS

### Along the Foothills.

Not many Pueblo people are aware that there is now something of a mining excitement directly between here and Pike's Peak. A few years ago some active prospecting was done at the head of Turkey creek and there exist even on the upper branch of Little Fountain, eight miles northwest of the village of Hilder, the remains of a vein matter which accompanies some of the best Cripple Creek ores. But the present work is on the second creek beyond to the west, called Rock creek, which discharges toward the south at or near Beaver creek. About thirty call the village Hilder, and they call the claims has been sunk in the past and not only this but other claims said to have pay ore from which shipments of the distant mountain range. That is the country along the fringe of Cheyenne and the Pike's Peak and the range to the west of them. The traveler going north on the railroad sees only faint lines down the sides of the distant mountain range near its foot and they attract attention whatever. Hardly a sign of habitation or anything to make it possible to be seen from the cars. Yet the exploration of the mountain range on a wagon road which runs from the Springs to the southwest around the wide sweep of the mountain is suggested to find that each of these peaks is a pretty canyon coming out of the mountain, yielding water enough to supply a prosperous little farm or several cases a very extensive farm. Each has its pine groves, its orchard, its patch of alfalfa, garden, growing and farm buildings, and each is thoroughly independent in the matter of water rights. There are one or two quarries up there, a saw mill, a sprinkling of scattered houses, and such as are found in all parts of Colorado and whose means of livelihood are not plainly visible.—(Pueblo Chief.)

While the disgraceful conduct of fusionists in high places in Colorado is making Republican votes by the hundred every day, it is not with a jubilation feeling that Republicans view the scene that the state of Colorado is in before the eyes of the world. Republicans, as well as all other good citizens of whatever political affiliation are more than qualified to see the full harvest brought forth by reason of fusion since the polls during the past four years. The records of some of the highest officials compel the blush of shame to the face of some of the thinking citizen, and it becomes imperative duty of every man and woman to use all legitimate means at every opportunity to wipe from this state every everything pertaining to fusion.

The government as represented by fusion.—(Lake City Times.)

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THE YACHT RACE TODAY

First Contest Between the Columbia and the Shamrock II.

EVERYTHING IS AUSPICIOUS

Weather Forecaster Predicts Favorable Wind and Fair Weather-- Betting Odds 10 to 8.

Washington, Sept. 25.—Official Forecaster Frankford, of the weather bureau tonight made the following prediction of the weather for tomorrow's yacht races:

New York, Sept. 25.—Weather experts unite in predicting that a breeze will blow tomorrow that will give the Shamrock and the Columbia a race that will be memorable in the long series of cup events. It is predicted that the race will be a close one, and that the Shamrock will win.

Don't you think we have a splendid chance to win now? he remarked. The fully expected breeze will be a very well satisfied with the result. And again, I say, may the best boat win. If the Shamrock wins, I can certainly say that I have done everything a man could do to put the yacht in perfect condition for the race and I think everyone admits that she is nearly perfect as can be.

AMERICAN COLLEGIANS DEFEATED THE BRITISH

New York, Sept. 25.—The athletes of Yale and Harvard met the athletic representatives of Oxford and Cambridge universities today at Berkeley oval in track and field events and as was expected, the American collegians proved to be too much for the visitors, the Americans winning six out of the nine events on the program. Points were counted for wins only, so that the Harvard and Yale men were equally divided, Harvard and Yale each winning three events. The Oxford representatives failed to gain a point for the victory, while the Cambridge team won only one point in all three contests, which was won by the Englishmen. The greatest race of the contest of the day was the 100 yard hurdle race, in which the Harvard and Yale men were equally divided, Harvard and Yale each winning three events. The Oxford representatives failed to gain a point for the victory, while the Cambridge team won only one point in all three contests, which was won by the Englishmen.

FILIPINOS TO BE TRIED FOR MURDER

Manila, Sept. 25.—General Isidro Torres, who surrendered some months ago, was arrested yesterday and will be tried for having ordered the murder of General Fieldner of the Twelfth Infantry at Manila last October.

ALL THE NEWS

Fair today and tomorrow; variable winds. High, 53.4; low, 41.2. In New York, Sept. 25.—The market for copper features and nominally unchanged at 16.50 per lb.

LOCAL

At an early hour this morning fire destroyed the Buxton terrace, east of the Hampton hotel, in Manitou. The fire was caused by a gas stove in the kitchen. The damage was estimated at \$10,000.

STATE

By an agreement with the Altman Water company the city of Victor obtains full title to a reservoir site with a capacity of 7,000,000 gallons of water. The city of Victor has purchased the site for \$10,000.

FOREIGN

Prince Chun, the Chinese envoy, will not return home by way of the United States, but will go to Naples and thence, October 1, will return to China.

GENERAL

Athletes of Yale and Harvard defeated representatives of Oxford and Cambridge in track and field events in New York yesterday. The Americans won six out of the nine events on the program.

stovitch with Cocksfoot 25 yards ahead. So far as the American runners were concerned they never had a ghost of a chance. Cocksfoot won easily while Gregory, his clubmate, finished five yards in front of Knowles, who made a plucky effort.

MINING

The market yesterday was slightly heavy. Gold sold down to 12.10. Silver sold down to 1.10. Copper sold down to 16.50. The market for copper features and nominally unchanged at 16.50 per lb.

AMERICAN GOODS WELL KNOWN IN MANCHURIA

Washington, Sept. 25.—The state department has received from Commercial Agent Green in Vladivostok, under date of July 21, a comprehensive report on conditions in Manchuria.

REVENUE AND RAILROADS

Move by Attorney General Obviates Need of Extra Session.

A CORPORATION STATEMENT

Attorneys Have Addressed a Letter to the Governor Setting Forth Their Position.

Special to the Gazette. Denver, Sept. 25.—As predicted exclusively in last Monday's Gazette, the necessity for a legislative session has been obviated. Attorney General Post today on behalf of the assessors of the state appeared before the supreme court and was granted a temporary writ of prohibition, prohibiting Judge Dixon of Pueblo from enforcing his recent writ of prohibition against the state officials from trying to carry out the provisions of the new revenue law.

Princo Chun, the Chinese envoy, will not return home by way of the United States, but will go to Naples and thence, October 1, will return to China. Twelve cases of the plague have occurred at Naples.

The condition of Kirk B. Armour, the packer, who has been dangerously ill at his home in Kansas City for some time, has improved. He is now able to sit up and eat.

The intention of the attorney general to delay the hearing of the case by the supreme court is further confirmed by his action in filing the railroad companies into court. The attorney general has filed a bill of exceptions in the case of the railroad companies, which will be heard by the supreme court.

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MRS. ROOSEVELT IN THE WHITE HOUSE

Washington, Sept. 25.—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt took up her permanent residence in Washington when, as mistress of the White House, she occupied apartments there for the first time. She reached the city about 3:30 o'clock, bringing with her two of the Roosevelt children, their governess and a housekeeper.

THE TOUR OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS

Fort William, Ont., Sept. 25.—The special train bearing the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and their family, en route to the north shore of Lake Superior and the lake coast, left for the first time. The Duke and Duchess were accompanied by their children and a large number of attendants.

NO MONEY TO FIGHT FOREST FIRES

Washington, Sept. 25.—Concerning the report that the state department had been appealed to, to assist in extinguishing fires in the neighborhood of Eldora, Colo., officials of the general land office have issued a statement to the effect that the state department has no money to fight forest fires in Colorado.

LEAD PRODUCERS PLAN COMBINATION

Chicago, Sept. 25.—The Record-Herald tomorrow will say that the lead producers of the country, stirred by the reported production of a great \$20,000,000 lead trust, are planning to combine their interests.

GOMPERS AND MITCHELL ASK FOR INVESTIGATION

Washington, Sept. 25.—In an open letter issued today, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor and Vice President of the United States, and John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America and second vice president of the United States, have asked for an investigation into the activities of the American Federation of Labor and the United Mine Workers of America.

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GREAT DAY AT PUEBLO

State Fair Grounds Crowded With People All Day.

COLORADO SPRINGS THERE

Big Delegation Went Down and Was Given an Enthusiastic Reception --The Race Program.

Special to the Gazette. Pueblo, Sept. 25.—Pueblo might just as well have been Colorado Springs just at the state fair. With the Elks of Pueblo, Springs people divided the honors in point of numbers at the grounds and all day and the greater part of the night they were very much in evidence about the city.

A bright sunny day with very little wind and just enough warmth to make wraps uncomfortable was responsible for an enormous outpouring of people and the grounds were crowded from the time they opened this morning until the close of the afternoon. It was an enthusiastic crowd too, and everyone seemed to fairly enjoy themselves.

The mass tomorrow will be as follows: 2:35 pace, Muzzo, Topsy Girl, Puritan and Lasher. 2:35 trot, Suse R. Jiffie D. Embellment, Elvie and Commonwealth. Five-eighths running, Henry R. Moron, Kid, Apache.

ed to himself (Admiral Cotton) but that they contained information which he thought should be in Admiral Schley's possession. One of these was a copy of a dispatch from Admiral Sampson which had not been printed in the newspapers.

TWO NEW WITNESSES IN THE SCHLEY INQUIRY

Washington, Sept. 25.—Two new witnesses were introduced in the Schley court today. They were Admiral Cotton, who as captain commanded the auxiliary cruiser Harvard, and Captain Wise who commanded the auxiliary cruiser Yale, during the Spanish war.

MAGGIO BOUND OVER UNDER HEAVY BOND

Denver, Sept. 25.—A special to the Republican from Albuquerque, N. M., says: Antonio Maggio, the alleged anarchist, who is said to have declared several months ago that he knew that President McKinley would be killed before October 1, had a preliminary trial before the United States commissioner yesterday at Silver City today, and was bound over to await the action of the United States grand jury at Las Cruces which meets on October 2 under Judge Bond. He could not furnish bail of \$10,000. He was remanded into custody of Deputy United States Marshal Fennell, who will bring the prisoner to the state penitentiary at Juntura, Ore., for confinement.



# THE SCHLEY INQUIRY

the







where a spur is being put in. Substantial buildings, houses have been built together with a blacksmith shop and other buildings. At present about twenty-five men are employed but the present plans contemplate the working of a force of seventy-five men this winter and the shipping of a heavy tonnage.

An interesting controversy is taking place between Sheriff Daniels of this place and State Game Warden Harris, relative to the disposition of three bull-fight hides which were found in the hands of Bartlett Brothers recently. Harris and Sheriff Daniels are at present out on horse waiting trial for having the hides in their possession unlawfully and Sheriff Daniels has the hides awaiting the decision of the trial. Warden Harris has used every means in his power to get possession of the hides, even going into the district court and making a motion that the hides be turned over to him. But the sheriff was not a fit person to keep the property and referring to Daniels as "the pretended sheriff" and "the supposed-to-be sheriff of Lake county." The petition was denied by Judge Owens yesterday and it is probable that the sheriff will be allowed to retain possession of the hides in peace until the trial of the Bartlett which will be at the next term of the district court.

The local Y. M. C. A. is now thoroughly organized and is placed on a firm business foundation by over 350 members having pledged being signed and nearly \$2,500. The association is now moving by business men and citizens generally. Sunday a board of directors was elected which met last evening and elected R. E. Brown president, Francis E. Bouck vice president, E. F. Baker recording secretary, and W. H. Stetson treasurer. Mr. E. H. Chapin was chosen as general secretary and is now making a thorough canvass for new members and collecting subscriptions. The association rooms will be ready for occupancy about the first of next month.

Early next spring work will be commenced on the new Woodman building, the site for which has just been purchased by the committee in charge. This building will be erected at 805, 807 and 809 Harrison avenue, will be a three-story brick structure and is expected to be a first-class business investment. The stock has nearly all been subscribed by the different business men and individual members and the estimated cost of the building is \$50,000. The first floor will be rented as a store while the upper floors will be used by the orders for lodge rooms.

## GRAND JUNCTION

Grand Junction, Sept. 19.—There was an outpouring of people at the memorial exercises in the city park today. All the ministers of the different faiths took part. The largest procession ever witnessed in the city formed at the school house and marched to the place where the memorial was to be erected. Over one thousand children were in line.

Rev. W. R. Sanderson, pastor of the M. E. church, made the talk of the day in his remarks he paid eloquent tribute to the memory of William McKinley.

All the business houses of the city were closed during the hours of services from 2 to 4 o'clock.

## FOWLER

Fowler, Sept. 22.—The melon season closed at this point yesterday. About 400 melons were shipped to the market. The melons will average about 60 cents per crate. While this is not as good as was at first hoped for, yet an acre of ground first this was made to yield 4120 melons.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Oxford Farmers Ditch company, held yesterday, the following officers were chosen: President, W. J. Barnard; vice president, C. W. Taylor; secretary, P. M. Welland; treasurer, J. P. Out; director, A. W. Washington. An assessment of \$2.00 per share was voted for the coming year. This improvement to be made is the rebuilding of 20 benches of the big dam over the Chicago between Fowler and Nepesota. This improvement will cost about \$1,500.

## TRINIDAD

Trinidad, Sept. 22.—Nearly the entire time of the district court was occupied last week with the Phil McWilliams murder case. The jury rendered a verdict Friday night after two hours deliberation, acquitting the defendant. On July 28 McWilliams shot and killed Salvatore Parisi and his son Charles. The defendant was the only witness to the tragedy. His testimony was given in a straightforward manner and he was unshaken on cross-examination. There were a number of circumstances connected with this case by which the prosecution had hoped to prove murder, but from the testimony before the jury McWilliams acted entirely in self-defense, and did not shoot until both Parisi and his son had shot at him. McWilliams has resided in this county 17 years and has always been highly respected.

Mayor Fowler and Mrs. John Humphreys and Mr. and Mrs. Sol H. Jaffe attended Masonic grand lodge in Denver last week.

George H. Bishop and Miss Emma F. Bishop were married at the home of the bride in Ellinwood, Kan., last week. They have returned to Trinidad and will make their home here.

Eric von Buddenbrook, Jr., has gone

to Philadelphia, where he will enter a medical course at the University of Pennsylvania.

Ralph Cullman, formerly cashier of the American Savings bank, but now traveling in Old Mexico, spent last week in Trinidad.

M. J. Shepard has returned from a short visit to Denver. His family has gone on for a visit with relatives in Ohio.

W. C. Draper and his son Blaine have gone for a tour of the Pacific coast.

Dr. J. R. Roney has moved his family to their splendid new home on East Main street.

James Lynch, president of the American Savings bank, has returned to his mine at Elizabethtown after transacting business for a few days in Trinidad.

**BURGLARS BLEW OPEN SAFE AT LEADVILLE.**

Special to the Gazette.

Leadville, Sept. 24.—At an early hour this morning two burglars broke into the Cloud city saloon which is managed by Richard Maloney, and blowing open the heavy safe by the aid of powerful explosives, escaped with the contents, about \$300. Although the explosion was tremendous the burglars made their escape before the officers arrived. The safe was near a plate glass window which was blown to atoms. Many other windows in the vicinity were shattered from the force of the explosion.

The safe was used for the storage of the safe money more of the explosive was used than was necessary. It is believed from this that the work was not done by experts.

**GARFIELD COUNTY FUSIONISTS CONVENED.**

Glenwood Springs, Sept. 21.—The fusionists of Garfield county today in county convention and after much maneuvering succeeded in fusing on the following ticket:

Treasurer, E. E. Drach, Democrat; county judge, J. H. Phillips, Democrat; clerk, C. W. Fravert, Democrat; sheriff, C. W. Fravert, Democrat; superintendent of schools, Mrs. Lucy De Witt, Populist; commissioner, W. S. Holmes, Democrat; assessor, Theodore Rosenberg, Populist; coroner, Dr. T. H. Mott, Populist.

The party was very difficult to fuse and there is much dissatisfaction in both parties over the manner in which the fusion was effected.

**OTERO COUNTY REPUBLICANS**

Special to the Gazette.

Rocky Ford, Sept. 22.—The Republicans of Otero county met at this place in convention yesterday and nominated what is believed to be the successful ticket. The men selected are mostly the present incumbents, who have made a splendid record. The ticket is as follows: Treasurer, judge, assessor and sheriff. The present officers were chosen to succeed themselves.

Arrangements have been completed for annual meeting of the grand lodge of Odd Fellows which meets here October 14 to 18.

The widow of Lieutenant Bosworth Smith of the United States navy, who went down with his ship, the Cobra, a few days ago, was well known in this city.

A mass caucus of the Democratic party was held last evening to name delegates to the county convention. Tuesday night there were 50 persons present, including reporters.

The trustees of the Printers' home began their annual session in this city today.

A man whose name is not known has been missing since Friday. He went out to hunt bear on Cheyenne mountain. His relatives are now hunting for him.

Colorado College Conservatory of Music will give a grand free opening concert at Perkins hall tomorrow.

(Tuesday, September 24.)

Captain Fair and Detective Dayton have gone to Pueblo to assist the officers there during the fair.

Tomorrow will be Colorado Springs day at the Pueblo state fair.

Four bids have been received for the contract for the new science building for Colorado college.

There is some ground for suspicion that the fire at Rosemont may have been of incendiary origin.

Colonel Joseph W. Ady is dead.

An ex-servant of Episcopal clergyman from North Carolina arrived in the city last evening and will spend two days here.

At Garfield county Populists. In convention assembled, last night nominated M. J. Layden for county assessor and named a committee of five to make such other nominations as seem best.

(Wednesday, September 25.)

Quick action by a man who was passing prevented a disastrous fire at 22 North Third street during the high wind yesterday morning.

Trustees of the Union Printers home will give a grand free opening concert at Perkins hall tomorrow.

A Pennsylvania railroad excursion party en route to San Francisco will spend Friday in this city.

Long and witty modern business block is to be erected on the Auchinvalle property on Colorado avenue.

Thomas F. Burns of this city has bought the franchise of Colorado Springs in the State.

The prohibition league, by committee, has nominated a county ticket.

Opening concert of the Colorado College Conservatory of Music was a great success.

(Friday, September 26.)

Newspaper societies were held in nearly all cities and towns of the state yesterday.

Protest has been made against alleged intention to permit gambling and liquor saloons in state grounds.

Arguments on motion for change of venue in case of the injunction issued against state rate board of assessors will be heard Saturday.

It is thought probable that Governor Orman will call an extra session of the legislature.

Several university boys tossed several others in a blanket; Percy Smith was seriously injured as a result.

William Foster of Elbert was seriously wounded by John H. Pendergrass in a quarrel; Pendergrass is under arrest and pleads self-defense.

(Saturday, September 27.)

Governor Orman is about to issue a call for an extra session of the legislature.

The directors of the Festival of Mount and Plain tonight decided to provide a rock drilling contest as a feature of the program.

The Smuggler-Union company will be found guilty of manslaughter in the death of a man by being run over by a train.

The Victor Hotel association will be incorporated.

Governor Orman has not yet completed his call for an extra session, requires a larger appropriation for the St. Louis exposition may be included in the call.

Obtaining a "lucky" pointer from a wounded cowboy, the Public officers captured three men who were about to work a clover scheme by which to get possession of a considerable share of the \$100,000 of the pay roll of the steel works.

(Monday, September 28.)

Game Warden Frank Mahoney was found guilty of manslaughter in the death of a man by being run over by a train.

He killed W. A. Womack for taking

# ALL THE NEWS FROM ALL THE WORLD

## ALL THE NEWS

### COLORADO SPRINGS

(Friday, September 26.)

Over 500 people made an effort to attend last night's memorial services; Temple theater was crowded, the overflow filled the First Methodist church and hundreds were unable to gain admission at either place.

Lena Colburn, the 3-year-old daughter of W. H. Colburn, was suffocated to death yesterday afternoon in a fire at the barn in the rear of her father's residence at 9 South Weber street.

Colorado college begins regular work of the term this morning.

State institute for the Deaf and Blind held memorial services yesterday morning.

Steps have been taken for the formation of an El Paso county bar association.

The newly organized Retail Clerks union held its regular routine business meeting last night, the only organization in the city to conflict with the memorial service for the dead president; a man from Denver is conducting the movement.

(Saturday, September 27.)

Republican county convention meets at Temple theater this morning at 11 o'clock. Annual reception of students of Colorado college takes place tonight at Colorado college.

A pioneer burro of Manitou got in the path of modern progress yesterday; requisited in place.

Charles Rice, better known as Charles Delmonico, proprietor of the famous New York restaurant, died in this city yesterday.

E. R. Rice, proprietor of the road house near the Garden of the Gods, is on trial on charge of selling liquor on Sundays during June and July.

Rev. W. E. Bonell of St. Andrew's Episcopal church here has started on his preparing his two months' vacation during which time he will visit Hawaii.

(Sunday, September 28.)

The Misses Long, daughters of the secretary of the navy, left yesterday for their home in Hingham.

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The directors of the Festival of Mount and Plain tonight decided to provide a rock drilling contest as a feature of the program.

The Smuggler-Union company will be found guilty of manslaughter in the death of a man by being run over by a train.

The Victor Hotel association will be incorporated.

Governor Orman has not yet completed his call for an extra session, requires a larger appropriation for the St. Louis exposition may be included in the call.

Obtaining a "lucky" pointer from a wounded cowboy, the Public officers captured three men who were about to work a clover scheme by which to get possession of a considerable share of the \$100,000 of the pay roll of the steel works.

(Monday, September 28.)

Game Warden Frank Mahoney was found guilty of manslaughter in the death of a man by being run over by a train.

He killed W. A. Womack for taking

## ALL THE NEWS

### COLORADO SPRINGS

(Friday, September 26.)

Over 500 people made an effort to attend last night's memorial services; Temple theater was crowded, the overflow filled the First Methodist church and hundreds were unable to gain admission at either place.

Lena Colburn, the 3-year-old daughter of W. H. Colburn, was suffocated to death yesterday afternoon in a fire at the barn in the rear of her father's residence at 9 South Weber street.

Colorado college begins regular work of the term this morning.

State institute for the Deaf and Blind held memorial services yesterday morning.

Steps have been taken for the formation of an El Paso county bar association.

The newly organized Retail Clerks union held its regular routine business meeting last night, the only organization in the city to conflict with the memorial service for the dead president; a man from Denver is conducting the movement.

(Saturday, September 27.)

Republican county convention meets at Temple theater this morning at 11 o'clock. Annual reception of students of Colorado college takes place tonight at Colorado college.

A pioneer burro of Manitou got in the path of modern progress yesterday; requisited in place.

Charles Rice, better known as Charles Delmonico, proprietor of the famous New York restaurant, died in this city yesterday.

E. R. Rice, proprietor of the road house near the Garden of the Gods, is on trial on charge of selling liquor on Sundays during June and July.

Rev. W. E. Bonell of St. Andrew's Episcopal church here has started on his preparing his two months' vacation during which time he will visit Hawaii.

(Sunday, September 28.)

The Misses Long, daughters of the secretary of the navy, left yesterday for their home in Hingham.

Arrangements have been completed for annual meeting of the grand lodge of Odd Fellows which meets here October 14 to 18.

The widow of



Fairs and Special Celebrations

State fair, September 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27, at Pueblo.  
Longmont barbecue, September 26, at Longmont.  
Festival of Mountain and Plain, October 1, 2, 3, 4, at Denver.  
Third annual lion hunt and cowboy tournament, October 25 and 26, at the Denver Coliseum.  
Colorado-New Mexico fair, October 30, 10 and 11, at Durango.

GENERAL

VALUE OF THE FORESTS.—Prof. William H. Brewer of the department of agriculture, at Yale, says the destruction of forests has cost portions of the west 40 per cent of their population. And if it continues it will be only a question of time till agriculture itself is destroyed because of no water supply. The destruction of trees in any country diminishes the water supply, because it depends upon the forest. Out of every hundred acres in the western states, there is only one acre that is fit for agriculture without irrigation. In the case of Prof. Brewer, that all public lands having forest growth should be set apart by the government for the perpetuation of forests. He says that no greater calamity could befall the west than the destruction of its forests, and he urges all means possible for their preservation. (Grand Junction Sentinel.)

BOULDER

OVER THE RANGE.—The surveying corps of the Colorado and Northwestern will leave Sunset this morning along a route over the old railroad grade toward Sugar Loaf to within a few miles of Sunset. The work so far, it is said, has been purely exploratory, and is merely being made to find the best route over the range—a broad gauge, possible. (Boulder Camera.)

DOLORES

GENERAL REVIEW OF DOLORES COUNTY.—While, owing to a combination of adverse circumstances, Dolores county occupies a rather low position in the list of the most progressive of the states as to population and production, there are few sections in the world which can equal and less than this region in natural wealth. Its altitude ranges from about 6,500 to 14,000 feet, and its topography embraces as great a diversity as any other section of the country. From rugged and almost inaccessible mountain crests, towering far above timber line, where snow and ice perpetually extend in gorges, canyons and crevasses, one may journey in a day to the valley of the Dolores river in the western part of the county. Here snows are unusual and never melt, and all kinds of fruits, except apples and semi-tropical fruits, are raised. The region is yet far more varied and interesting as to its geological and mineral features. The folding or wrinkling of the earth's crust, which formed the mountains, plateaus, canyons and alluvial plains, is a process that is still going on. The surface of the earth is constantly being changed, and the rocks are being broken up and the elements of the earth's structure, over which we have no control, are being changed. (Boulder Camera.)

ELBERT

A FIVE-CENT POTATO.—Squire James Cole, who has been growing potatoes in the Elbert county, has raised a potato weighing two pounds. The prevailing retail price of two and a half cents a pound, the potato is worth five cents. He has nine acres planted in potatoes and confidently expects a yield of 6,000 pounds to the acre. The subject is nearly as inexhaustible as the mountains of the county. (Elbert County Tribune.)

FREMONT

WORK AT CHANDLER.—More than 35,000 acres of sugar beets are being grown in the vicinity of Chandler. The beet sugar factory at Rocky Ford is being grown under contract with the American Beet Sugar company of that place. Under an arrangement with the railroad, beets are taken from here to Rocky Ford at the rate of one cent per ton. The beet sugar factory at Rocky Ford is being grown under contract with the American Beet Sugar company of that place. Under an arrangement with the railroad, beets are taken from here to Rocky Ford at the rate of one cent per ton. The beet sugar factory at Rocky Ford is being grown under contract with the American Beet Sugar company of that place. Under an arrangement with the railroad, beets are taken from here to Rocky Ford at the rate of one cent per ton. (Fremont Tribune.)

ANSWERS TO QUERIES

Information Department, Gazette.—I am a subscriber to the Gazette. Please inform me through the Answers to Queries, and tell me what the enclosed mine has to do with the good for. I have a large mine of it. (Mrs. B. Victor, Colorado.)  
No. 20. The white powder you send is a volcanic ash composed of small fragments of glass. It is a microscopically small flat transparent pieces, many of them triangular in shape. Some of them are pitted and some have small lines across the surface. They are supposed to be formed by bubbles of steam in the melted lava, which are blown into fragments. This ash is common in eastern Colorado, between Kansas and Nebraska. In Mead county, Kansas, on the banks of Crooked creek, there is a layer of the material 10 feet in thickness. The powder is a fine, white, siliceous substance, and is too coarse and cutting for polishing. It is used in the manufacture of scouring soap (like sapo-olite) and in the manufacture of a bed of it in Yuma county, near the town of Wray. The composition is very nearly the same as that of window glass, and it is a possible use as a raw material for a glass factory. It might be used in combination with other minerals in the manufacture of a glass. Without a large capital investment, it is not possible to secure a profitable use of this deposit. If it is located in the Cripple Creek district, it might be worth while to establish a small glass factory. Cement company, Florence, Colorado.

GARFIELD

TAYLOR STATE ROAD.—That the work done in building the Taylor state road, was almost marvelous, was the opinion of the majority of the persons who took part in the christening party Thursday.

LAKE

A NEW RAILROAD.—The Denver and Rio Grande railroad is building another important branch line, which will be known as the "Tahara" line, and will run from the Brookline discovery shaft and Huerfano shaft. These two lines are in the hands of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, and will be operated by the same company. The new line will be built on a grade of 100 feet per mile, and will be 10 miles long. It will be built on a grade of 100 feet per mile, and will be 10 miles long. It will be built on a grade of 100 feet per mile, and will be 10 miles long. (Denver Post.)

JEFFERSON

THE GOLDEN TRANSCRIPT.—For September 18, is a special illustrated number containing a special valuable matter relating to the gold mines of the county. An article on railroad development is given special prominence, from which the following is extracted.

LAS ANIMAS

EXTENSIVE IMPROVEMENT.—The Aguilar hotel will soon undergo some extensive improvements. A two-story building, with stone front and rear, and a large addition to the rear, will be built. The hotel will be equipped with steam heat. A number of private baths will be installed. The hotel will be owned by the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, and will be operated by the same company. The new line will be built on a grade of 100 feet per mile, and will be 10 miles long. It will be built on a grade of 100 feet per mile, and will be 10 miles long. (Aguilar Times.)

LINCOLN

THE PRICE OF BEER.—Nearly every day a few cattle are taken to the fair, and the price of beer is high. The price of beer is high, and the price of beer is high. The price of beer is high, and the price of beer is high. The price of beer is high, and the price of beer is high. The price of beer is high, and the price of beer is high. (Lincoln Journal.)

MESA

Grand Junction is to have free mail delivery, starting with the dawn of the second year of the new century. Grand Junction is justly entitled to this honor, and it is a privilege that will be enjoyed by the people of the town. The new line will be built on a grade of 100 feet per mile, and will be 10 miles long. It will be built on a grade of 100 feet per mile, and will be 10 miles long. (Grand Junction Sentinel.)

MONTROSE

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STATE FAIR AT PUEBLO.

Excellent Exhibits and Good Sports.—Special to the Gazette.  
Pueblo, Sept. 24.—When John W. Springer, president of the National Live Stock association, arose in the grand auditorium at the state fair grounds this afternoon to speak, he was met by a cheering throng. He opened the great fair, clouds of dust propelled by a fierce wind storm were playing above the spectators. From the high platform, he looked down upon a heavy mist of dust that covered the city like a blanket, and the state fair grounds this afternoon received its first shower of dust. The fair grounds are now open to the public, and the fair is in full swing. The fair is a great success, and the people of Pueblo are enjoying it very much. (Pueblo Herald.)

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Denver, Sept. 18.—A special to the Republic from Elbora, Colo., says:  
The forest fire which threatened the town last night, and which was supposed to be a great extent and it is believed that unless a high wind comes up again the town will be destroyed. The fire is now under control, and the town is safe. (Elbora Herald.)

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PLANS FOR FESTIVAL OF MOUNTAIN AND PLAIN.

Special to the Gazette.  
Denver, Sept. 24.—Preparations are fast being completed for the holding of the Festival of Mountain and Plain, which opens in this city next Monday evening. The festival will be held at the Denver Coliseum, and will be a great success. The festival is a great success, and the people of Denver are enjoying it very much. (Denver Post.)

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CONVICTION OF CZOLGOSZ

(Continued from Page 4.)  
profound respect for President McKinley. I watched him in campaigns and during his long public career. He was one of the noblest men I ever knew. His policy was to do nothing, but his policy was to do nothing. His policy was to do nothing, but his policy was to do nothing. His policy was to do nothing, but his policy was to do nothing. (Denver Post.)

TOOK A SHOT AT

A PUEBLO NEGRO.  
Special to the Gazette.  
Pueblo, Sept. 24.—John W. Roberts, a well-known summer engineer is under arrest on a charge of shooting at a negro. Roberts says that he was talking to a party of friends about the assassination of the president when a negro known as "Chattanooga" came along and joined the group. Roberts made some remark to the effect that it was a good thing that the president had been killed. Roberts grabbed the negro by the collar and fired at him. The negro was hit in the chest and is now in the hospital. Roberts is being held in the city jail. (Pueblo Herald.)

LEADVILLE ANARCHIST GIVEN SEVERE LESSON.

Special to the Gazette.  
Leadville, Sept. 20.—Since the shooting of the anarchist, John J. Williams, in the mines about Leadville, the anarchists have been making remarks derogatory to the martyred president and expressing their joy at the fact that he had been killed. The anarchists have been making remarks derogatory to the martyred president and expressing their joy at the fact that he had been killed. The anarchists have been making remarks derogatory to the martyred president and expressing their joy at the fact that he had been killed. (Leadville Herald.)

PROCEEDINGS OF COURT

Washington, Sept. 24.—An announcement of the court has been made. The court has decided to grant a writ of habeas corpus to a prisoner. The court has decided to grant a writ of habeas corpus to a prisoner. The court has decided to grant a writ of habeas corpus to a prisoner. (Washington Post.)

MEMORIAL SERVICES

The State Institute for the Deaf and Blind held solemn religious services yesterday morning in honor of the late President McKinley. The chapel was filled with students, faculty and friends of the students. Rev. Dr. Greer conducted the services. The order of service was as follows: Prayer—Lead Kindly Light, led by Mrs. Veditz. Address—Dr. Greer. Hymn—Lead Kindly Light, led by Mrs. Veditz. Hymn—Lead Kindly Light, led by Mrs. Veditz. (State Institute for the Deaf and Blind.)

THE DEFENSE OF DEPUTY GAME WARDEN MAHANEY.

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Gunnison



# EL PASO COUNTY REPUBLICANS NAME THEIR TICKET

For Sheriff.....William R. Gilbert  
For Clerk and Recorder.....William H. Reed  
For Treasurer.....Charles A. Pollen  
For Assessor.....Alex. Strachan  
For Coroner.....David Law  
For Superintendent of Schools.....E. M. Collins  
For Judge.....James A. Orr  
For Commissioner.....F. L. Rouse  
For Surveyor.....W. P. Woodside  
For Justice of the Peace.....W. N. Ruby  
Chairman County Central Committee.....R. L. Chambers  
City Central Committee.....  
E. M. De La Vergne  
W. A. Platt  
Judge Terry of Lytle  
H. H. Grafton  
D. B. Fairley  
J. F. Childress  
John L. Nelson  
E. F. Schreiber  
Mrs. C. A. Eldredge  
W. McK. Barbour

ONE of the finest and largest conventions ever held in El Paso county was that at the Temple theater yesterday when the Republican county ticket for the coming fall election was placed in nomination. The ticket will go before the voters of El Paso county as set forth above.

No convention ever passed off more harmoniously or with results more universally satisfactory to the delegates and to the citizens generally. Regardless of party affiliations of the past the citizens of Colorado Springs regard the ticket placed in nomination by the Republicans this year as an exceptionally strong one. The candidates are business men of known ability, experience and financial resources. The candidates for clerk, treasurer, superintendent of instruction and coronor are named as candidates to succeed themselves and their election by the people of El Paso county on November 1 is regarded as almost a foregone conclusion.

The convention, while perfect in harmony and unanimous in its choice of each man whose name appears on the ticket, when the will of the majority had been determined, had three vigorous contests to dispose of. One was referred to the committee on credentials; in the natural course and the others were fought out on the floor of the convention.

As was expected would be the case, there were contesting delegations from all the precincts of Colorado City, precincts five, six, seven and eight. The two delegations were what were known as the "regulars" and the "outsiders," the regulars being the advocates of the nomination of W. P. Epperson for commissioner and the outsiders being his opponents. The committee on credentials, which had been given full power to take final action, decided that there were no legally qualified delegates from any of the Colorado City precincts and these precincts were without representation in the convention.

The race of C. E. Stubbs for the assessor nomination was the closest contest that occurred for a place on the ticket. Mr. Stubbs had a very strong backing among the business men of the city but was unable to land the nomination, lacking about 15 votes. The younger element of the convention with practically a solid support from the outlying precincts of the county and a strong following in all the city precincts, backed Alex. Strachan for Treasurer in as handsome a manner as has been seen in any convention here for years. Mr. Strachan landed the place on the first ballot. Robert Keet and James A. Orr made an interesting race for the nomination for the county clerk, there being plenty of indications of a careful preliminary canvass on the part of each. It was quite evident, however, before the vote began, that the candidate from the southeast precinct, Mr. William R. Gilbert, had a winning support and the vote showed it to be true. Mr. Orr has the confidence of 60 people and will undoubtedly make a very effective race. He is especially strong in the

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION

It was 11:30 in the morning when Chairman Chambers of the county central committee called the convention to order and the delegates listened to the reading of the call. Former City Attorney W. S. Morris was made temporary chairman and Mr. W. A. Platt temporary secretary of the convention.

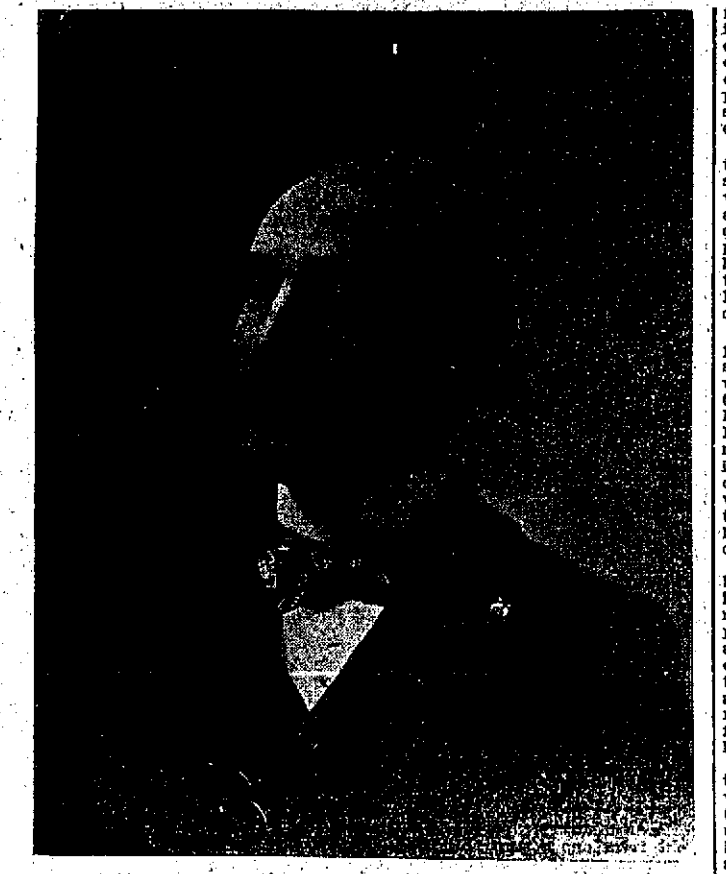
Before calling for the business of the convention Judge Morris made one of the most forceful and inspiring talks that has been made in the history of the county. He spoke in part as follows: "Delegates to the convention, ladies and gentlemen: We have not come here today following waving banners or marching to the inspiring strains of music. The saddest Republican convention ever held. Our great leader has fallen and the feeling in our hearts is in sharp contrast to the sunshine which is about us. We may rejoice for there is also much to be glad for.

"We are able to rejoice that the illustrious character of him who has gone was given to us. We may rejoice that the example of our noble president who was a type of the best American manhood. Then too we may rejoice that there is now in the presidential chair a man of great wisdom, unimpeachable integrity, and loftiest patriotism; a man who will see that the policies outlined by William McKinley will be carried out.

"President McKinley died crowned with the laurels of peaceful victories. The president entered upon the duties of his high office when the country was in a demoralized condition. He was elected with a pledge that the demoralized condition should pass and prosperity should prevail, and immediately upon taking office he set about to fulfill this pledge. The conditions existing in our country today tell of what he accomplished.

"During the Spanish war he was attacked on all sides, but remained steadfast and true to his principles, and when the excitement had settled down he was found standing in his place and the plaudits of the late reviving press were now his. Trials and sorrow he bore with unflinching bravery, and he guided the nation through its tempestuous course and landed it safely in the harbor of power and influence among the nations of the world. What we are to-day as a world power we owe to William McKinley.

"America has been known from the earliest days as an asylum for the oppressed and we welcome them still. But the time has come when anarchy must leave this shores forever. Free government and free press must be protected. The Constitution and the Declaration of Independence guarantee them, but he who thinks that he can prostitute such from in order to incite murder and riot



W. H. REED, Republican Candidate for Clerk and Recorder.

The convention re-nominated W. H. Reed, the present incumbent for the office of county clerk. Mr. Reed was born in New York county, Maine, in 1840. He was raised on a farm, going to school in the public schools and academies of that state. When 19 years of age he followed the course of many New England boys and moved west to Will county, Illinois. He attended Plainfield college for three years, teaching school at the same time. In 1863 he came to Colorado, settling in Gilpin county, engaging in mining as a laborer. For four years he was deputy postmaster at Central City, and afterward engaged in various kinds of business. At the end of a nine years' residence in Gilpin county he removed in 1872 to El Paso county, and engaged in stockraising in this and the adjoining county of Elbert. He continued in that

business until two years ago when he sold out. Mr. Reed has lived in El Paso county for 23 years, and for 18 years in Colorado Springs. In 1890 he was elected county clerk and recorder.

Mr. Reed's record as a county official has been one to which he can well point with pride. After paying all the expenses of his office he will have turned into the county treasury, by the end of his present term, nearly if not quite \$7,000 in surplus fees. His predecessor, although doing the immense business of an individual county, turned in only \$2,000. Mr. Reed's remarkable record is wholly due to the fact that his office has been conducted strictly on business principles, such as he successfully applied to his private affairs. Throughout the county will not forget Mr. Reed's admirable administration of their affairs.

has read the Constitution wrong. I favor an enlargement of the definition of treason that anarchy may be suppressed.

"The Republican party pledges its faith in the principles of Lincoln, Grant, Garfield and McKinley. We have no apology to offer to the American people or to the world. Now let us rally to support President Roosevelt; let him know that our sympathy lies with him and his administration. To the silver assassins the government is strong, that it is lodged in the hearts of the people and will live forever."

Judge Morris closed with a stirring appeal to the veterans of the C. A. R. to rise and wipe out the anarchy which had cut down one of their own number, one who was beloved by all and hated by none.

In the course of his speech Judge Morris also referred to the lamentable condition of Colorado's state politics. He said that the Democrats are now through with their former allies and are feeling their way to the silver Republicans as in the past so today the Republican party says "Come back and make yourselves at home with us."

Upon the conclusion of Judge Morris' address the convention ordered the appointment of the usual committees, and while the temporary chairman was making up the list of the committees a call was made for a speaker in support of the delegates from Mountain Falls delegation, who is well known as one of the staunchest Republicans and most enthusiastic political speakers in the country. Mr. Taggart was in poor condition to make an address, having been the victim of a serious accident about a month ago, from which he has not by any means recovered. He took the platform at the earnest request of the convention, however, and delivered a brief but very impressive talk. Mr. Taggart was an old comrade and a friend of President McKinley and spoke with tender feeling of the sad end which so recently came to his friend and the nation's loved chief. He spoke in no uncertain terms of the slanderous attacks and newspaper attacks which have been made upon the point where anyone was found capable of committing so foul a crime as that which ended the life of McKinley.

Upon completing his appointment of committees Judge Morris read them as follows:

Credentials—D. B. Fairley, William Lennox, J. M. Bolton, E. E. Nichols, J. R. Rules and Order of Business—John C. Shields, George M. Edmundson, James Taggart, George M. Perry.

Resolutions—W. A. Platt, I. N. Stevens, E. S. Parsons.

Permanent Organization—C. E. Noble, J. E. Barnes, A. C. Battles.

An adjournment was then taken on motion of Clay H. White until 2:30 in the afternoon.

"Fidelity," he said to a Gazette reporter, "both of the delegations from Colorado City may be without standing here, their claims for admission invalid. There is this radical difference, however. One is fraudulent and illegal, the other merely irregular. The irregular being due to an honest desire and effort on our part. To reduce our credit to the damage done us by the fraud of the opposing delegation it should be borne in mind that we had no other possible means of redress save through this channel must have come too late to be of any service in this case. It has been suggested that both the delegations be seated with one-half vote for each. This, however, could not be done without recognizing and compounding a known fraud, and a sacrifice on principle. As this right, on principle, no compromise would be acceptable to us, and we insist that our entire delegation be seated, or that both delegations be rejected as having no right to the proceedings of the convention."

It was rumored and quite generally believed that the committee would report in favor of seating both delegations and allowing each half the votes of the precincts they represented. Neither side wanted this arrangement. Finally decided by the committee on credentials that neither side should be recognized and that the report should be that there were no legally qualified delegates from any of the Colorado City precincts.

## THE AFTERNOON SESSION

It was 2 o'clock when the convention re-convened after the noon intermission. Temporary Chairman Morris called for the report of the committee on credentials and it was forthcoming in a few minutes and was read by Secretary Cornforth of the committee.

The committee on resolutions reported as follows: Your committee on resolutions respectfully present for your consideration the following:

In common with all of our fellow citizens, of whatever party, we deplore the murder of our beloved president. Our sense of loss is profound, our sympathy with the bereaved is heartfelt. Our detestation of the awful crime and our feeling that the silver assassins of the teachings which produced it is too great to be set forth adequately in words, and we unite with millions of our fellow-citizens in asking for the restoration of the central committee, for co-operation with foreign governments in efforts to abate these pests of society and for the uniting of all good citizens in efforts to prove to the world that liberty under law, not Taggart of the Green Mountain, is the ideal of our people and the policy upon which we shall insist.

When we realize that the whole nation mourns the mighty dead and unite in paying tribute to his virtues, we cannot forget, and do not wish to

forget, that he was a Republican; that it was the Republican party which elevated him to high office, the Republican party to whose principles and policies he devoted his public life, the Republican party of whose ideals in statesmanship he was the most perfect embodiment.

We recall with pride that the delegation from this county to the Colorado state convention in the spring of 1896 was for him solidly, and if it had been allowed for the nation and which his successor has already adopted for his own.

We congratulate the Republican party and the country on the succession to the presidential office of a man whom we love and trust, and we pledge to President Theodore Roosevelt the loyal and hearty support of the party. Next to William McKinley he is the man we most have desired to see in the presidential chair, and we confidently expect that his administration will be wise, prudent and energetic—that it will be one of which the Republican party will be proud and which the country will endorse.

The fruits of fusion in this state have been incompetents in office, corruption in public affairs, extravagance in administration, and the degradation of politics to a mere struggle for offices and emoluments. We invite all good citizens to unite with us in an effort to place the politics of the state on a higher plane, to put principled men, and to elect to office men whose first endeavor will be to serve the public.

We highly commend the administration of W. H. Reed as county clerk, who by the end of his term will have turned over to the county treasurer nearly \$7,000 in surplus fees after paying all the expenses of his office, a result of a highest business capacity and

most rigid economy of public funds. We also point to the splendid administration of Charles A. Pollen as county treasurer, who has introduced into his office methods that have elicited the highest encomiums of expert accountants. We pledge our candidate for assessor, if he is elected, to introduce such economy into the management of the office as will save the county thousands of dollars in salaries alone. We commend the administration of our county clerk's office. We heartily endorse the conduct of our superintendent of schools, who has spared neither time nor pains to improve our system of education, and whose efforts have been crowned with a large measure of success.

We pledge all our candidates to an honest, economical and efficient management of our county affairs, and ourselves as a party to hold them to a strict accountability in the administration of their offices; and we invite the votes of all good citizens for a ticket nominated by a responsible and respectable organization, and composed of men whose character and capacity are guarantees of a wise administration.

The committee on permanent organization reported through its chairman, Charles E. Noble, recommending as permanent chairman Mr. F. E. Brooks, and as permanent secretary Mr. W. McK. Barbour, with Mr. C. R. Manning as assistant secretary. The report of the committee was adopted on motion of Mr. W. H. McKinley and the permanent organization was perfected by the introduction of Mr. Brooks by Temporary Chairman Morris. Mr. Brooks addressed the convention on the issues of the hour and then called for business.

The committee on order of business reported suggesting that the nomination be made in the following order: Clerk, treasurer, superintendent of schools, coroner, sheriff, judge, assessor, surveyor, commissioner.

After the first vote had been taken in the convention it was announced by



W. P. WOODSIDE, Republican Candidate for County Surveyor.

The unanimous nominee for county surveyor is W. P. Woodside, the present incumbent, having been appointed by the county commissioners last spring when E. W. Case was elected city surveyor.

Mr. Woodside was born in Pennsylvania in 1854. Attended New London academy; commenced business as

surveyor on the Philadelphia & Bound Brook railroad, and also did some surveying on the Baltimore Central railroad. In 1882 he came to Colorado Springs for his health and in 1886 went to California, where he remained for four years, returning here in 1890. Since then he has been constantly employed in the offices of the city and county surveyors.

Secretary Cornforth of the committee on credentials, that precinct 38 had no representation, no credentials for that precinct having been presented to the committee. There were delegates on the floor, however, who had participated in the proceedings of the convention up to this point, who claimed to be the official delegates from precinct 38. Chairman Chambers as the central committee, stated that these delegates had given him certified credentials which he supposed had been turned over to the credentials committee, and that the failure to have done so was a mistake. The convention thereupon voted to seat the delegates and they were made the official delegates from precinct 38.

Nominating speeches were limited to five minutes each, and the work of making up the ticket was done in an expeditious manner. The different candidates were placed in nomination by the following persons:

Judge Morris nominated Mr. Reed, and the convention ordered a white ballot cast by the secretary for Mr. Reed.

G. M. Edmundson nominated Mr. Pollen, whose name received the same action.

Arthur Cornforth nominated Mr. Collins, and the same action was taken. Francis Capell nominated David Law, whose name was treated in the same way.

James Taggart nominated Mr. Gilbert, who was unopposed and the same action was taken.

Judge Morris nominated James A. Orr, who was the nominee by the first ballot taken.

C. W. Hesler nominated Alex. Strachan, who was the nominee of the convention on the first ballot.

McIntyre nominated W. P. Woodside, who had no opposition.

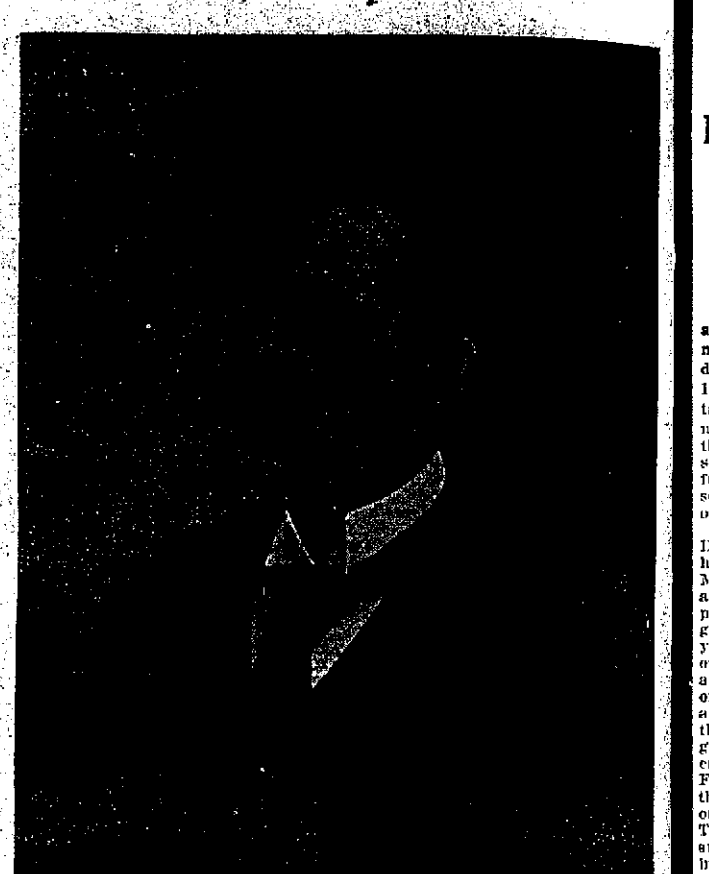
D. B. Fairley nominated F. L. Rouse, who was not opposed.

Immediately upon the completion of the ticket a resolution of the county central committee power to nominate candidates was presented and passed. The central committee was selected by a majority vote of the delegates, having the result being as stated above.

The convention then adjourned.

## RUBY WON OUT IN THE JUSTICE RACE

The Colorado Springs, Ivywild, Roswell and Printers Home precinct delegates met immediately upon the adjournment of the convention, to nominate a justice of the peace. H. K. Vinberg, the present officer, was nominated for re-election, and W. N. Ruby, who has long held the office here, was



F. L. ROUSE, Republican Candidate for County Commissioner.

Mr. L. Rouse, who was nominated by the Republican county convention for the office of county commissioner, with opposition, is one of the oldest and best known residents of Colorado Springs. He first came to this city in 1872, but left shortly afterwards, returning in 1876. He is a property owner, one of his principal holdings being the Route block, on South Tejon street.

His opponent, Mr. Ruby finally won out with a surprising strength and Samuel Shellenberger was nominated for constable.

## ALEX STRACHAN

Alex. Strachan, who was nominated yesterday for county assessor by the Republican convention, was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, 33 years ago. He came to Colorado when he was 10 years old, with his father and others in the family. They settled in Colorado Springs, where they have lived ever since.

For a number of years Mr. Strachan was interested with his father in sheep raising, but for five years, until two months ago, Alex. Strachan owned the famous Cheyenne ranch, one of the most valuable ranches in Colorado.

Mr. Strachan has been interested in public affairs for a long time. Last year he was defeated for the Republican nomination for county commissioner. He is a member of the Caledonian society and the Elks.

## COLORADO CITY CONTEST WAS DISPOSED OF

The conference of the committee on credentials over the contest between the delegations from Colorado City was a long and hard one. The warring factions were unwilling to make any concessions whatever. The Epperson faction stood out to the end for everything or nothing, stating that it was the only possible delegation that could be ent-

led to a seat in the convention, the other factions being "bolters" against the will of the precinct caucus in which the bona fide delegation was named. Mr. Epperson himself, in the convention hall outside the room where the committee on credentials was closed, stated strongly that he would go before the convention as a candidate for the commission, regardless of what the action of the committee might be, and regardless of how few advocates he might have on the floor. Mr. John S. Allen, on the other hand, held out last as strongly for the opposition to Mr. Epperson, stating that the delegation which the Epperson faction characterized as the bolters represented the will of a big majority of the people of Colorado City and would take the seat of the whole delegation from Colorado City or nothing.

## REPUBLICANS OF OTERO COUNTY

Rocky Ford, Sept. 21.—A largely attended convention of the Republicans of Otero county today renominated most of the incumbents, including Sheriff George Barr. Resolutions adopted deplore the death of President McKinley and criticize the Colorado state administration for maladministration, particularly in adding to the people's burdens by the expense of an extra session of the legislature. The resolutions congratulate Otero county on its remarkable growth and prosperity.

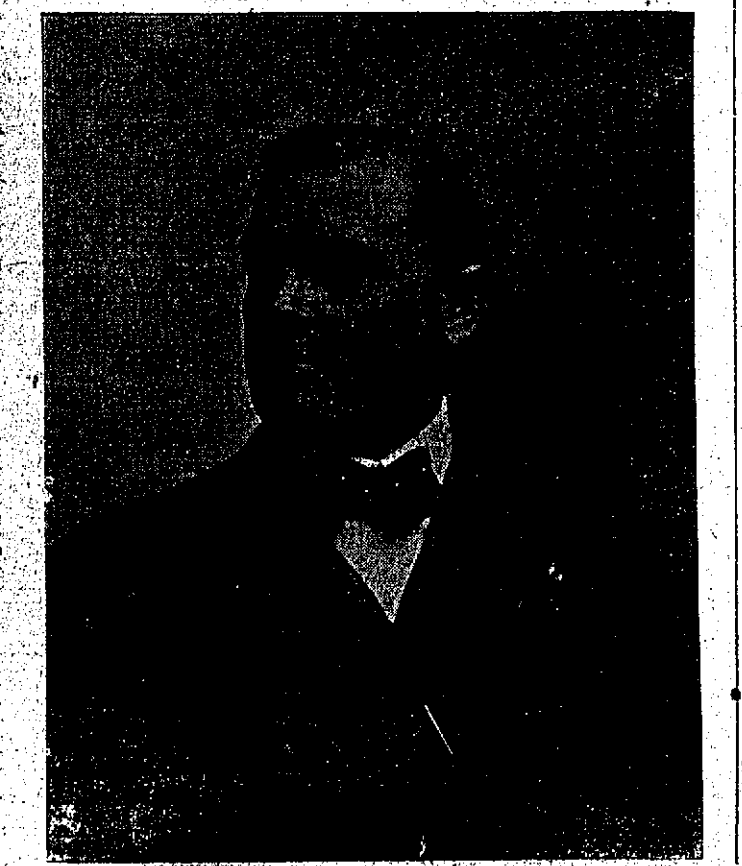


CHARLES A. POLLEN, Republican Candidate for Treasurer.

Who was yesterday unanimously nominated for the office of county treasurer of El Paso county, was born at Geneva, Lake, Wisconsin, June 13, 1859. The following year his family removed to Lockport, N. Y., where in due time he entered the Union High school in that city. From his 13th to his 15th year he was employed by the Western Union and Atlantic and Pacific telegraph offices in Lockport, then as telegraph operator in Western Union office in the same place and in New York city until he was 20 years of age. In April, 1881, he came to Colorado Springs and took a position under Asa J. Ellison, as night ticket clerk and operator for the D. & R. G. railroad, holding that position until November, 1888, when he was promoted to the agency of that company at Manitou. He was thus employed when elected county treasurer in the fall of 1889.

Mr. Pollen was married to Edith L. Bligh of Tonawanda, N. Y., in April, 1882, and has two children, a son, aged 16, and a daughter of 13. Both his wife and daughter are members of the Eastern Star, and his wife is a member of the Elks.

Mr. Pollen is a member of the Elks, and has long held the office here, was



WILLIAM R. GILBERT, Republican Candidate for Sheriff.

Who was unanimously nominated for sheriff of El Paso county by the Republican convention, amid the greatest enthusiasm, is a gentleman in the prime of life, being 45 years old, of fine appearance and of pleasing personality. He was born in Favara, Guthrie county, Iowa; is married and has a son aged 20 and a grown up daughter. Mr. Gilbert lived in Iowa until he was 24 years old. He attended the Guthrie County High school and upon leaving school took charge of a wholesale flour and feed store. He then followed the carpenter trade. He was afterward superintendent of bridges and building on the Des Moines, Osage and Southern railroad, with headquarters in Clark county, Iowa. In 1892 he received his commission as sheriff of Guthrie county, Iowa. In 1893 he became connected with the Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis road. 1894 he was offered a much better position with the Missouri & Kansas Railway company, living first at Parsons and afterward at Cheyenne, Kansas. The closest attention

to his duties impaired his health and he deemed it advisable to come to Colorado. He at once became connected with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad in the capacity of foreman of bridges and building between Denver and Pueblo. In January, 1895, he became superintendent of bridges, building and water service of the Colorado Midland, which position he still fills. Mr. Gilbert's son holds a responsible position in the office of Mr. Bryant, general superintendent of that road, though only 20 years old.

Mr. Gilbert is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, being a member of El Paso lodge No. 13, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of this city; Denver chapter No. 2, Royal Arch Masons and Select Masters, and Pike's Peak Commandery No. 2, Knights Templars, both of this city; also Ramona Chapter No. 9, Order of the Eastern Star of this city, and El Febe Temple or the Mystic Shrine of Denver. He belongs to the Elks, is a member of the Carpenters union, and of the Woodmen of the World.



# Report of an Engagement With Indians by the Force Under the Famous Warrior of Early Days in the Rockies.

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26







A PAGE FOR WOMEN  
 EDITED BY Ella Celeste Adams

simplicity sublime."—Tennyson.

the womanhood of the whole world  
is in despairing the terrible and  
the removal from earth-life of the  
the eminent of patriots and states-  
the grandest and most upright  
men, the noblest of friends and  
the loyal and the tenderest of hus-  
bands all else they grieve inexpress-  
ably the pathetic thought of Mrs.  
Stimley's loneliness in this crushing  
adversity. This delicate, suffering,  
and wife always so tenderly shield-  
ed by the constant loving solicitude  
of her devoted husband—yet, "the  
thing of the world," separated from  
those unwearying care through  
the dark days of the illness of last  
year seemed to recall her when

fills the following questions: "Which  
would rather be, a man or a woman,  
and why?" The answers, given  
in Germany, in England and in the United  
States; also between the answers of  
the men and of New England and of India-  
na. Apparently the west one  
comes the higher is the estimation in  
which womanhood is held.

In Indiana, only 14 per cent. wished they  
were men, and in New England 16 per cent.  
In England, 25 per cent. wished to  
be men, urging that men had more  
time, more glory and more money. In  
Germany most of the girls were not at  
all in answer, but those who did so  
took the sober view, and "were  
wished to be a man." In Germany  
were none who expressed a belief in  
the superiority of women. In England there  
were 25 per cent. who in New England 14 per  
cent. and in Indiana 14 per cent.

daily round:  
The wood brush of pine, the smell of  
the loneliness, such  
Such simple links of being—such common  
things of God's.

This side, the sob of longing, the drip of  
loneliness there  
The broken cry, "Thy will be done,  
sweet to the angels' ears;  
The moan of riven hearts, of life's best  
The silence vain, and voiceless—but the  
other side is heaven.

How often for the children we've planned  
How often we've surprised  
So God will send heaven, and look  
it from our eyes.  
I think when, opening inward, a door like  
this for me  
Unclear through the daisies and beckons  
suddenly.

ink not alone of what the Lord hath taken, you whom His love has of a joy taken in itself, in those moments thou art most forsaken, ink what his love hath left.

the dear life of such remembered weakness, of close with thine, thy life must be more sweet; or the spirit ripened to completeness, must be more complete."

to mourn is only human, "Ever's up of parting, theirs is the

[illegible]

100

**TWO VERY CHIC MODELS**

The very swell gowns for morning and shopping wear this season have the new skirt with the front breadth slashed at the foot. Also the sounce mounting half way up the back. The upper garment is trimmed with the same and some cream lace. The long cloak worn blue cloth and is trimmed with black velvet and stitched bands of shoulders and is apparently fitted by tucks.

**Q**UANTITIES of tucks are seen in dresses for little girls, whether the material employed is lawn, dimity, mercerized cotton or silk. One of the latest styles has a full length skirt that is tucked at the waist instead of being gathered as heretofore. The tucks are stitched down from two to four inches producing a skirt that is around the waist that is found in the long-waisted trend dresses, which have become so popular during the past season. This style of skirt may also be found in dresses of albatross, pun's veiling, canvas and other soft woven fabrics. The waistlets are usually tucked to correspond with the skirt and are around the waist to fit the upper arm closely, a stiff being formed at the lower edge on the point where the stitching passes to the waist band.

\* \* \*

A best dress is apt to be of garter which is worth the trouble of being in a preservative condition. A child often becomes tired of the dress and color and wants a new one. This is especially the case when the dress has been carefully worn and must do another for school. Very little trouble to dye, the dress before the alterations are made. The great satisfaction of a little woman who has been so full of it.—(Modes).

\* \* \*

Mourning is an expression of grief and also a great protection when the wife of a man is a great and pleasant questioning.

Quantities of craps are worn in the shape of fashionable mourning. The craps are of black and silky, treated in such a way that they do not lose the crepe

Russian dresses and suits are made up for boys in linen, duck, pique, and satins with colors and shields of white cotton, or else the decoration will be of the same white braid applied to outline the proportionate, stitched belts of the same fabric as the suits are equally popular as the white kid belts and have the low dip in front which marks the truly smart boy's suit. The white material, plain or striped, is made up in single or double-breasted coats and trousers, miniature reproductions of the costume made for men. These are worn with shirt waists in all the fashionable colors and full bow ties, making cool and very dressy suits for little men.

allow puff and the band resembling  
the undersleeve may lengthen, the  
sleeve, and be of contrasting material  
necessary. The sleeve may be cut at  
the elbow—a three-inch strip of  
it in and covered with a full puff of  
the material or fancy silk with narrow  
raid or ribbon to finish the edges of  
the puff. This method may also be  
used when the sleeve is worn at the  
elbow.

A skirt may be pleated down, and the  
pleats covered by a full ruffle, or a cir-  
cular dounce may be placed at the  
waist of the skirt to give the fashionable  
style around the bottom.

One of the prettiest black ac-  
made of shirred black velvet. The

ma are built of corduroy. The one shown at the center and the inverted box pleat, it is the new Russian blouse. The entire skirt is faced with dark brown velvet and the second modish maid is built of dark cloth. The cape fits closely over the

made for three months and on the face of it, the silk velvets are the most beautiful of the remainder of the first year. After that the silk velvets may replace the crepe which may be dropped entirely and lusteries may be introduced.

Young girls omit the veil and wear crepe toques or black straw hats trimmed with crepe or chiffon. Children under 10 years of age are seen in mourning, but brilliant colors are worn by the young.

Many purples as well as gray and white are worn for half mourning. These purples range from a shade that is almost black to a shade that is almost white. It is not clear how many shades are called by the same name until an attempt is made to match one particular purple.


Black is worn for the deepest and lovelyest purples come in these shades and make charming, but trimmings in black are not worn.

There has been much controversy over the appropriateness of the steve band which appears in so many cases on tan or light-colored dresses. Some of the older women go into courtney mourning and wear

hands, says the Art Amateur, as a process of cleaning, the removal of the brilliant, and which is adopted by the collector of engravings is engraving must be soaked in water in a flat-bottomed dish for 24 hours. A solution of potassium in half gill of water is then taken out, shaken between two boards, washed with water between two sheets of blotting paper, then undergoes a fresh having a small jet of pure water upon it. The engraving is then dipped for one hour in a solution of salt in water. It is then exposed to the air for four hours, then washed again in clean water, and then pressed in a paper under heavy pressure. Operations are soon repeated. It is true, but nevertheless, the engraving is not a restoration of engravings. A



plainer. At the last meeting of the association, the president, Emilio Section, expressed his opinion on the simple item of food. He would justify the above-named estimate. One potent cause of the day, is that very many of our factories, do not know how to cook nor good housekeeping. It has been estimated that, in the States, there is over \$1,000,000,000 (William Mathews in Success



**WISH CREATION.**  
white effects of the season. The crown is  
rim of white tulle overlaid with dotted lace.

**HELEN'S PATIENT.**  
(Written for the Gazette by Margaret Estes, aged 14 years, Colorado Springs, June 1904.)

It was a warm, clear day in June, when Helen Brady's mother who had been sick all winter, died. After the funeral, it was agreed that Helen, the only child, should stay with her aunt and uncle in the country.

She was very glad to leave the big noisy city and enter into the country life which was so fresh.

Helen soon made herself at home in the old-fashioned house, and was not long in making friends with all the ani-

she could get to make her strong and well," said Mrs. Lee, looking around the bare and desolate looking room.

"We tried to get her to go as readily as she could. The little girl was very shy at first, but Helen told her about her papa, the long rides she had on the cars, and everything she saw while on these rambles. Then about her life in the city, her mother's death, and her coming to the country to live. Elsie began to open her heart to her new life, which was indeed, a very sad one, compared with Helen's. And how she had been a cripple every since she could remember. And then, when they were in their conversation they did not know how the minutes flew, until her aunt told her it was time to go.

"The next day, when it was such a lovely afternoon, and the little girl wants me to come every day, because she gets so lonesome. And oh, Auntie, I wish had a chair like the one that you have in your chair," said Helen on their homeward walk.

enough money to buy the chair.  
 I did not tell her that the chair was  
 bought. But I will add that when the  
 autumn was growing into winter you  
 could have seen a little girl pushing  
 about a comfortable wicker chair, in  
 which was a little girl sitting growing  
 stronger in the glorious sunshine.

A Little Boy's Wonder.  
 Every day I used to ask my  
 Grandma what my "little dear,"  
 Klessee me, and says she's very,  
 Very glad that I am here;  
 Gives me pie and crispy cookies—  
 Which I would not stay a day  
 When I go home in the autumn  
 You'd most think grandmud'd be sad,

may be  
be deb-  
without  
at least  
all the  
aro silces  
into the  
rounded  
one-half  
Crumble  
deest part  
and when  
stirring  
add one  
one-half  
from cur-  
nk cream.

Old breads that were  
Old wrongs that rattle and clamor loud,  
Shall pass like a dream away.

In the world without and the world  
within.  
He marked the old things new;  
The touch of sorrow, the stain of aint,  
Shall see from the gates when the King  
comes in,  
From the child night's damp and dew.

Anew in the heavens the sweet stars  
shine,  
On earth new blossoms spring;  
The old life lost in the life divine,  
"Thy will be mine, my will be Thine,"  
Is the song which the new hearts sing.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015.

QUANTITIES of tucks are seen in dresses for little girls whether

For tiny girls the colored stockings and slippers have come in again, and very dainty is the little woman in white stockings and slippers, with the trimmings matched with silk stockings and soft kid boots with white buttons. White foot coverings are seen also, and some openwork black stockings, accompanied by low shoes of patent leather with buckles of nickel or gold which must cover the front of the shoes. With organdies and figured swisses the stockings are usually of the prevailing shade in the frock, the color extending the one-color scheme to the younger generation and the effect certainly pleasing.

There is very little need for rearranging or lengthening school dresses as they usually succumb early to the friction of play and study postures. It is the best dress that is likely to retain an ungainly length of skirt and sleeves, long before the garment shows any signs of age, because it is usually quite well fitted at the early part of the season. Fortunately the school coat is more worn in height than width, thus making the alterations comparatively easy.

Very few close-fitting bodices are worn at present, which makes it possible to let out the lining in both length and breadth and use the same loose inside.

To lengthen the waist a belt of lining may be set in and softly draped with a decorative cord.

1995

men are built of corduroy. The one shown

from the waist to the top of the founce, alternating with strips of *peau de soie*, says Modes.

Black poplin is at present considered a first mourning material. Venetian and zibeline are dull in finish and combine well with crepe.

For house wear ultramarine and navy's tints are highly favored. Cuffs and collars

Young girls omit the vell and wear corques or black straw hats trimmed with feathers. The color of the under twelve should not be dressed in mourning, but brilliant colors must be avoided.

Many purples as well as gray and white are worn for half mourning. These purples shade into blue, and are called blue to a pinkish tone. One hardly realizes how many shades are called by the same name. The attempt is made to match one's attire and accessories with the color of the dress.

to save the expense of purchasing new outside garments. The band may be worn on either arm, and made of crepe or black Hienkida, about two and one-half inches wide.

Elephantia is wholly eliminated from the mourning toilettes and suits, in black or gray, worn exclusively, in real warm weather liele, not silk, is worn.


Chloride water, which destroys the parasite, may be used on the hands, but little brown spots are perceived on the surface of spots which it is impossible to remove. It is the paper whitened with chloride employed for printing goods, or editions of Lux of books.

Professor Marshall, the

imate. One potent cause of the day, is that very many of our having been practically blind factories, do not know how to cook, and are neither mentally, and are neither cooks nor good housekeepers. It has been estimated that, in this State, the waste from the kitchen alone is over \$1,000,000 annually. (William Mathews in Success)

When the first guest is met, greet and hasten out to let him and his wife and

At an hour when rarely served it is often like make toast, and some of you may not care for wafers; you have never tried it. I am surprised to learn that a delicious served on plain bread. Have the bread twenty-four hours old, remove the crust and cut into large pieces about one-half inch thick. Dip in hot water put



**FISH CREATION.**  
The white effects of the season. The crown is a trim of white tulle overlaid with dotted lace.

*(The following information was obtained from the records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.)*

mon and an old, but rather clean, looking house. Mrs. Lee wrapped on the door which

Helen tried to make herself as friendly as she could. The little girl was very shy at first, but Helen told her about her pets, the long rides she had on Dixie, and everything she saw while on these rambles. Then, about a

"Oh, auntie, I've had such a lovely afternoon, and the little girl wants me to come every day, because she gets so lonesome. And oh, auntie, I wish had money enough to get her a wheel chair," said Helen on their homeward walk.

"You can have the potatoes and I will pay you five cents a row, but you must not work too hard."

"All right, and I will like the work, too," said Helen, glad of some way of earning money for the chair.

All summer long she worked, earning five cents here and there until one day late in the fall, she found she had

**A Little Boy's Wonder.**  
Every time I come to grandmum's  
Grandma calls me "Little dear;"  
Kisses me, and says she's very,  
Very glad that I am here;  
Gives me pie and crispy cookies—  
Wishes I would stay a year.  
When I go home in the autumn  
You'd most think grandmum'd be sad,

gate,  
Like sentinels grim and sad,  
White out in the night-dump, weary and  
late,  
The King, with a gift divinely great,  
Is waiting to make us glad;  
Old fears that hang like a changing cloud  
Over a sunless day;  
The spirit bowed

one-half  
Crumble  
best part  
and when  
, stirring  
add one  
one-half  
from que-  
ek cream.

comes in,  
From the chill night's damp and dew.

Anew in the heavens the sweet stars  
shine,  
On earth new blossoms spring;  
The old life lost in the life divine,  
"Thy will be mine, my will be Thine,"  
Is the song which the new hearts sing.  
—Helen Lowe, Diablos.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase from 200 million to 400 million. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion.











# NEWS OF EL PASO COUNTY TOWNS

## MONUMENT

Mr. Cornell of Virden, Nebraska, who has been spending some time in Denver and Palmer Lake, has returned to his home.

A. F. Woodward of Colorado Springs, was in town on Saturday.

Mrs. F. J. F. of Denver on Thursday, returning the same day, accompanied by Miss Berryman, who has been in the Y. W. C. A. Summer Rest home at Glen Park, during the summer.

Miss Stone is boarding at Mrs. Mercer's, who is secretary of our school board.

Nielsen and Miss Stone took the school children out on a picnic on Saturday to Monument and foot hills, for pleasure and profit. They were collecting botanical and geological specimens, and having a good time.

A. D. McShane threshed oats on Tuesday at his ranch. McShane has put on a new case separator.

Mr. Hudson is the new agent at the Rio Grande office.

The school house well which has not been used for years, has been cleaned and will be curbed and refitted this week.

Book shelves have been placed in both rooms and an effort will be made to enlarge the school library.

Adam Fardol who was once a barber at this place, died recently in Nebraska. Mr. Patrick McInerney has been at home for a few days, but has returned to the St. Francis hospital at Colorado Springs.

Mr. Maddox and family went to the memorial service at Denver last Sunday.

Miss Rosa Oll is spending some time with the Israel family in Denver, and will accompany the family on their trip to Europe in the spring.

Mrs. P. W. Bell is visiting relatives at Las Animas.

Critts have been received announcing the marriage of Mr. William M. Elliott to Miss Augustine Dabell, at the home of the bride, San Antonio, Texas, on October 8, at 7:30 o'clock. Mr. Elliott is the son of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Elliott, of Monument.

Mr. Mudge, an steward in a leading hotel in San Antonio but is now occupying the position of steward in the El Paso Hotel at Shreveport, La. After the wedding Mr. and Mrs. Elliott will spend some time in Austin, Texas, after which they will be at home at the El Paso Hotel at Shreveport, La.

Mr. Owen will speak at the Presbyterian church in Monument on next Sunday, September 29, morning and evening.

Miss Olive Goodwin of Husted, spent the day with her sister, Mrs. Charles Jones.

Mr. Tynan, who has been working at Independence, Colo., for some time, is spending a few days in this city.

Appropriate and impressive exercises were held at the Presbyterian church on the day of President McKinley's funeral.

Miss Lydia and Edward Pring visited relatives on the Divide last week.

Mrs. James Fowler of Spring Valley, spent Friday and Saturday at home.

Mr. W. B. Walker accompanied his son, Will, back to Jarvis last in Denver on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas expect to leave for Monument on October 1, at which time Mr. Thomas will open up a blacksmith shop.

Mr. J. W. Pring of Colorado Springs, was in town Saturday after business interests on the Divide.

Mrs. Annie Allis and daughter Nancy, returned to Colorado Springs on Saturday.

Mr. Turner and family are again established at Eastonville.

Mr. Hughes, the former D. & R. G. agent, has accepted a position in New York.

Dr. and Mrs. Rupp, Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham picked up at Perry Park Saturday.

Mrs. Harlin spent last week with relatives at Sedalia.

Last Saturday Higby and Killin shipped the first car of oats from this section to the Rio Grande.

Mr. Reynolds of Arkansas is back in this vicinity on business.

Mr. Frank Higby spent last week with a brother at Lamar, Colo.

## WOODLAND PARK

Last Sunday was the quietest day experienced in town for several years, owing to the Sunday closing agreement; all business houses were locked up and the blinds drawn, and the streets presented a peaceful appearance.

H. M. Morton, who has been on a prospecting trip to the state of Washington, returned last week after several months absence, well satisfied with the results of his trip.

Mr. J. L. Baldwin and A. T. Eppert are serving as jurors at Cripple Creek this week.

Most of the summer visitors have left the mountains, and as a consequence our summer hotels wear a deserted look.

A visiting delegation of Old Folios, 20 strong, attended the funeral of Alford Malone who died at Divide last week.

The funeral was made up of the E. O. R. ritual.

E. M. Palmer, returned from a prospecting trip to the northwestern part of the state, last week.

Mr. Frances Jones died at her home in this place last Wednesday. She had long been a sufferer from bronchitis and pneumonia, which was the immediate cause of her death. She leaves a large circle of friends to mourn her early death.

The sudden and accidental death of James Stinton at this place at Manzanola, was a severe shock to his children and friends who reside here. He was thrown from his wagon by a runaway team, striking the ground with great force, and never recovered consciousness. He was a man of sterling integrity, and was well liked for his pleasant disposition and genial ways. He was buried at Manzanola, where he had been spending the summer.

Mr. J. M. Murrer, the lady who was burned to death Sunday, was buried in the cemetery Monday afternoon. Rev. Mr. Emerson had charge of the funeral rites.

Crews, the first station north of Fountain.

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